THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 142

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Bonus Demanded, Jobs Offered

Roosevelt Meets the Marchers

Britain Gives Reich Warning

France, Too, Points Penalties

Germany Upholds Arms Rights

Japan Terrorizes North China

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT undertakes to control with sympathy but firmness the gathering "bonus army" at Washington. He shows determination to prevent a recurrence of the long and tragic "siege" of last year. Taking them at their word that they come for a three-day convention, shelter and food are supplied for the marchers, but at its conclusion they will be expected without complaint or disorder to return home. The veterans' bloc in the House is defeated on a motion to boost the veterans' pensions $150,000,000. The President lets it be known that he is opposed to any cash bonus payment, but he meets the marchers with a provision for their sustenance—He issues an order permitting the enrolling of 25,000 ex-service men in the forest conservation army.

¶ Britain replies to Germany with a serious warning. Viscount Hailsham, Minister for War, speaking as leader of the House of Lords, declares that Germany cannot lightly undertake to rearm because still bound by the Treaty of Versailles. If it walks out of the Disarmament Conference and makes a rearming move, it brings down upon itself the sanctions prescribed in the treaty. Germany is viewed as having intended to increase its armaments irrespective of action at Geneva and also as ignoring the British convention that gives it equality—Germany, Britain says, must be kept from endangering Europe's peace.

¶ France is gravely concerned over Germany's threat to build up its arms. The Paris press declares a rearming Germany is what France wishes to see avoided above all else and hopes Geneva can find a solution of the problem. Le Temps says Germany is hoping the conference to reduce arms may actually result in the rearmament of all those countries whose forces were limited by the Versailles Treaty. The French approve Lord Hailsham's speech in London and take the same view of the penalty—If Germany rearms, it will thereby call the punitive treaty sanctions into effect.

¶ Germany regards the other nations as trying to drive it into isolation. It holds to a right to rearm and takes exception to Lord Hailsham's reply to its declared intention. The press condemns Geneva's findings that such organizations as the Nazi storm troops and the Steel Helmets should be classified as of a military character. It regards the Disarmament Conference as going to pieces and discusses responsibility for this impending catastrophe. The great powers, straining their eyes to see relief and recovery, seem to need one thing more than all others—It is that famous ability to see themselves as others see them.

¶ Japan's new strategy is to terrorize the people of North China. A general offensive is launched against the Chinese south of Nantienmen, on the Peiping-Chenteh road, but Nanking divisions of regulars withstand terrific bombarding without yielding their position. Japanese airplanes fly over Peiping showering handbills which tell the people tragedy is about to befall Peiping and Tientsin. They are warned that if they do not separate themselves from the Chinese army "the great Japanese-Manchu allied army will advance." Chinese military leaders declare they will fight to the last—Japan's apparent purpose is to set up another "state."

¶ Europe, generally disturbed by Germany's frank arms declaration, looks with new interest toward the United States. President Roosevelt's statement to Edouard Herriot of America's willingness to participate in the world's major affairs takes on great importance. American peace and prosperity are now viewed as indissolubly connected with those of Europe. M. Herriot, writing in Ere Nouvelle, says: "This attitude, this will to collaborate, constitutes an essential condition of all future international policy, therefore of any policy of peace." In Europe he sees many sources of conflagration—In America he sees elements to prevent a blaze.

¶ New York and the country watch as Charles E. Mitchell goes on trial in New York. The former head of the National City Bank and the National City Company faces a jury which must decide whether he evaded federal income taxes of $858,429 for 1929 and 1930. He will attempt to justify temporary sale of his securities to his wife in order to show a loss. Able counsel is prosecuting and able counsel defending the banker. More disclosures of inside operations by financial magnates are expected. As this trial begins Congress acts—It passes the bill making securities safer for the investor who isn't on the not-always-so-rosy inside.

British Post Office Prepares for Revival

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE British Post Office is preparing for trade revival, not waiting for it.

According to a statement made at Glasgow by Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster-General, the Post Office already has a margin of spare plant in hand sufficient to provide for 700,000 additional telephones. It is spending £8,000,000 annually upon supplies, of which not more than ½ per cent is from non-British sources. Its stores include a strange miscellany of articles, including 200,000 pairs of trousers and 900 tons of string.

Nations Indorse The World Tariff Holiday Proposal

Unanimous Agreement Is Reached by Economic Conference Group

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—The American proposal for an international tariff truce was unanimously adopted today at a meeting of the organizing committee of the World Economic Conference.

The armistice was agreed upon after the representatives of the eight nations on the committee had been in session more than three hours.

Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's negotiator, came from the conference room in the Foreign Office, his face wreathed in smiles. "It is good news," he said.

The United States was represented by Mr. Davis; Mr. Ray Atherton, chargé d'affaires, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Mr. Davis's aide.

The ambassadors of the other nations on the organizing committee represented their governments. Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, presided over the meeting.

The text of the truce project, announced yesterday, called upon governments "to refrain from any fresh initiative calculated to aggravate existing difficulties which tend to paralyze international trade" and permits withdrawals from the truce after July 31 upon one month's notice.

Another escape clause, considered as protection for great Britain in the event of devaluation of the American dollar, permits withdrawal or adjustment if price levels are unduly disturbed.

Northwest Sees Every Indication Of Better Times

More Jobs and Improved Trade in Many Lines Are in Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 12—Commercial and industrial leaders of the Pacific northwest believe the corner has been turned and that the highway back to normal business conditions lies straight ahead.

Developments of the first week in May alone reveal scores of definite accomplishments toward an upturn, and several tremendous projects which experts say seem likely to employ thousands of persons.

Actual facts in the lines of shipping, agriculture, timber, wool, and manufacturing were cited by authoritative sources to show the wheels are turning again, and government loans, construction projects and federal employment combined with higher commodity prices to point toward a brighter future.

West Coast Lumber Sales Encouraging to Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A heavy increase in new orders for lumber is reported by the 179 mills of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the last week in April. But lumber men are skeptical. Those whose long experience gives weight to their conclusions state that the excessive buying was due to speculators. But even this is deemed encouraging, for the speculators, who must be "in" on lumber conditions, must see, or think they see, an ever rising market during the weeks that lie ahead.

Early May reports, which are the latest to be had, were hopeful, so far as the domestic demands are concerned, according to the sentiment dominant at the early May meeting of the Tacoma Lumbermen's Club.

Toronto Reports Gain Of 1,500,000 Labor Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During March, statistics from 232 large industrial plants throughout the province show an increase of more than 1200 in the number of employees working, according to a report recently made public by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Inc.

The average number of hours worked by each employee increased from 158 in February to 176 in March. The monthly average of hours worked in 1932 was 175. The total number of hours employment given in all the plants was increased by about 1,500,000 hours.

New Public Works Program Means $200,000,000 Tax Rise

Estimated to Require That Much for Interest and Amortization—Incomes and Sales Considered as Sources for New Revenue

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—With final details of the Administration's $3,300,000,000 works program approaching completion, attention centered on the tax feature by which the great new building program is to be financed.

To pay interest and amortization charges on the proposed works program an estimated $200,000,000 additional annual tax is required, under advance estimates. Faced with the problem of raising this money, made difficult by heavy present taxes and business conditions, the Administration is hesitating whether to increase imposts on incomes or reverse its former opposition to a sales tax, and impose a general levy on manufacturers' products.

No final decision on the question of new taxation has been taken by the Administration so far as could be ascertained today, and speculation in political circles centered chiefly around this point. Speaker Henry T. Rainey declared he was sure Congress would approve any tax recommended by President Roosevelt. He said he did not think a general sales levy likely, but agreed that Congress would accept it if Mr. Roosevelt decided it was required in the emergency. "The breakfast" levy on a group of specified commodities might raise the necessary sum, he indicated.

There are signs that the necessity of raising new taxation is delaying the bill and that it cannot be got into shape quite so quickly as originally proposed. The White House today said it was doubtful whether the bill could be introduced this week and it is believed it will be postponed until after the week-end. Meanwhile Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, sponsor of the measure, is carrying on conferences with political leaders on Capitol Hill in an effort to harmonize differences.

Mr. Roosevelt is placed in an embarrasing position by the necessity of raising some $200,000,000 through taxes. The major sentiment in Washington seems to be crystallizing behind a general sales tax. But Mr. Roosevelt in the past has taken a resolute stand against any such levy. His opposition to it, however, has been outspoken and based on arguments that will return to vex if he now accedes to the plan.

He has charged that a sales tax favored the rich at the expense of the poor, and that it was "unthinkable."

A good many Democrats are now thinking of it very fixedly, and like so many other things in public life, political thoughts have a habit of changing when brought face to face with new conditions and with realities rather than theories.

However, the possibility of an income tax increase has by no means been ruled out, and combinations of various levies, to spread the burden

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Peiping Hastens Defenses After New Aerial Raid

Invader's Threat Ignored —Chinese Determined to Resist Attack

PEIPING, May 12 (AP)—Chinese authorities moved swiftly today for the defense of Peiping after a second reconnaissance of the city by a Japanese war plane.

This plane, like that of yesterday, dropped handbills saying the Japanese are ready to extend their attack to Peiping and Tientsin unless the Chinese cease armed resistance.

Chinese anti-aircraft guns fired ineffectively at the plane. The plane flew directly over the American legation and quarters of 500 United States marine guards.

Chinese aviators, trained by Americans, are expected to give battle if the Japanese attempt any more flights over the city.

Gen. Pao Yu-lin, Director of Public Safety, said: "Peiping's air defenses are perfected and will undertake extensive action if the Japanese visits continue."

Authorities of Peiping schools planned concerted measures today for the safety of school children in event of attack.

An official announcement said Japanese fliers again bombed a Chinese base hospital at Chihsien, 40 miles east of here today. Ten persons were reported killed, including four hospital inmates and 20 persons were injured.

Heavy fighting was continuing today at Nantienmen, on the northern road leading to Peiping. Japanese forces were reported trying to turn the right flank of the Chinese forces massed there, but the latter were offering stout resistance. Heavy casualties were reported.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, National Government Minister of War, said the Chinese High Command in North China will ignore Japanese threats to attack Peiping and Tientsin. "We pay no attention to such threats," he said. "If the Japanese attack we will resist with our utmost powers the same as we are now doing at Nantienmen."

Chinese authorities said their forces were inflicting heavy damage to the Japanese lines.

Gen. Ho Chu-kuo, Chinese commander in the Lwan River sector, left here today for Lwanchow, saying, before his departure, that "the Japanese are determined to occupy Lwanchow and we are equally resolved to resist to death."

Jobless Democrats Impatient at Delay, Appeased by Farley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—Democrats today reconciled themselves to an extension of the long patronage fast, temporarily satisfied by the explanations of Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, as to why the new Administration has been so slow in doling out to loyal partisans the 100,000 or more jobs from which Republicans are to be removed.

There has been considerable muttering of late in the corridors of the Capitol as members have found it more and more difficult to explain the delay to their hungry constituents. They have been further irritated by the implication that the patronage was being withheld as a club to induce all Democrats to support the President's legislative program.

As a result more than 300 of them crowded into the caucus room to hear from "Big Jim" Farley's own lips just what excuses he had to offer. They were all ready to be very insistent too—and matters were not improved by a delay in Mr. Farley's appearance of over 20 minutes.

But when the meeting broke up it was in a high spirit of gayety and all filed by to shake hands with the Roosevelt campaign manager, who had promised that the jobs would be forthcoming at the very earliest possible moment and that Democrats would benefit from the spoils system to the fullest extent possible under existing conditions of federal economy and civil service laws. However, he explained it would be impossible to fill any jobs before Congress adjourns in June.

Paper Run by Women Big Success in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

A CHINESE newspaper edited by and for women, and with its management entirely in the hands of women, has made a substantial success at Changsha, Hunan Province. Starting with a daily circulation of 1000 copies, the paper promises to become a leading newspaper of the city.

The women's newspaper carries national and international news items such as other newspapers do, and a variety of articles of especial interest to women.

Changsha women who financed the paper declare that it is purely a business venture.

President Offers Forestry Jobs To New Bonus Army

Gives Food and Shelter to Men During Their Stay in Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12—President Roosevelt today turned the attention of his Administration to the task of controlling the new bonus army gradually gathering here.

Food and shelter already have been promised the new army for the duration of their convention scheduled to last until May 18. In addition, the President undertook to provide further comfort to the unemployed veterans by ordering the establishment of a special ex-service men's camp in the reforestation corps. Enlistments are to be open to 25,000 veterans with proper credentials.

With this consideration for the welfare of the veterans having been provided, the President will be in a strong position to insist that they leave Washington as soon as their legitimate business of holding a convention and presenting a petition to Congress is concluded. They will have been more than fairly treated and, therefore, it is pointed out, will have no excuse for not obeying the order to leave.

Meanwhile, congressional leaders, doing their best to prevent the restless bonus payment group from running away with the situation in the House, welcomed the prospect provided by the President's order that there will be no repetition of the long and tragic siege of last year.

Provided the bonus army's visit is short they believe they will be able to prevent a bonus vote in the House, but should a second army as large as the last refuse to leave and continue to invest the Capitol and intimidate members of Congress then they are less hopeful of preventing a bonus vote.

A large question in the minds of anxious officials is whether the marchers, when the convention is over, will be willing to pack up and leave the tent city erected for them by the army and the regular meals provided at the expense of the Government.

One encouraging factor in the situation is the relatively small number of marchers who have yet reached Washington. They have come in small groups, by hundreds instead of by thousands as last year. From present indications, at least, the glamour of the first march is lacking and it has failed to appeal to the masses of unemployed. An effort to conceal their numerical weakness is suspected here as being the explanation for refusal to permit newspaper men to enter their camp at Fort Hunt.

Bonus Marchers Scorn Work in Forestry Corps

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A cool turndown was the first reaction of the assembled bonus-seeking veterans today to President Roosevelt's move to enlist 25,000 unemployed former soldiers in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"None of the men are going to do any work like that for $1 a day," said Mr. Maurice Miller of Chicago, a group leader at the big encampment set up under the President's orders at Fort Hunt, Va., others echoed his statement.

Split at Geneva Brings Parley Near Collapse

Possibility of Germany's Withdrawal from League Seen by British

Threat of Sanctions

Berlin Will Be Bound by Versailles in Any Event, Says Hailsham

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 12—Germany has received a virtual warning.

This is the interpretation placed today upon the "plain words" with which Lord Hailsham, Minister of War, in the House of Lords, dealt with Germany's new position at Geneva that it intends to build up its equipment. Speaking as leader of the House of Lords and not in his capacity of War Secretary, Lord Hailsham made it clear that Germany is still bound by the Versailles Treaty. A breach of the treaty, he indicated, would open the way for preventive measures which the treaty provides in form of sanctions.

Lord Hailsham's declaration embraces what is tantamount to a crystallization of British opinion. Responsible statesmen here find it difficult to overemphasize the gravity of the Reich's aggressive policy. The question is raised whether Germany, despite its formal peaceful utterances, did not intend to increase its armament no matter what concessions were made at Geneva. With the practical admission in the statement made by Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, that Germany did not intend to be bound by action on the British draft convention, there is now deep concern over the means of finding a way to prevent Germany's intransigence from actually endangering European peace.

Possibility of Sanctions

Lord Hailsham clearly emphasized that if Germany walks out of Geneva, the Reich itself will have to incur responsibility for failure of the conference. It cannot thereby claim the right to rearm. He pointed out that submission of the British disarmament plan, outlined in the draft convention now under discussion at Geneva, constituted fulfillment of the British pledge of equality for Germany.

He said: "If Germany were to refuse to go on altogether, and were to walk out, obviously then it would be a matter for the very gravest consideration as to what course should be followed by the powers which were left. I think, although I am speaking without consultation with my colleagues, that the juridical result would be that Germany would be bound by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Any attempt on its part to rearm, in contravention of that treaty, would be a breach of the treaty, and would bring into operation the sanctions for which the treaty provides."

Meanwhile, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, a Liberal, has served notice that he will introduce into the House of Commons next week a bill authorizing prohibition of the importation of German goods as part of an international sanction under the League Covenant. There is no indication that such an extreme measure will win the consideration of the Government at this stage. It serves, however, to emphasize the gravity with which Britain views the German situation.

British Change of View

England, which a few months ago was favorable to revision, now finds such statesmen as Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Sir Austen Chamberlain agreeing that the present is no time for discussion of alteration of the frontiers.

Whitehall is keenly conscious of the reversal that has taken place in the German attitude. The Reich has long pleaded for escape from the necessity of maintaining a long-service professional army, as required by Versailles. Even Herr Hitler's program of 1920 inveighs against the "mercenary" Reichswehr. But now, when a militia system on a basis to be standardized for all European nations, is offered, Germany has refused to give up the Reichswehr, which for its size is regarded as the most efficient military machine on the continent. At the same time the German move toward educating youth in willingness to bear arms, increasing military activities and regimenting the nation in a "labor conscription," is not escaping the careful scrutiny of statesmen, who hold that highly sagacious and united action is necessary for the preservation of civilized peace.

Vote on 'Storm Troops' At Geneva Resented By Entire Press in Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 12—That every means has been adopted to isolate Germany among the nations appears to be the firm conviction of a majority of the press here as a result of the disarmament conference's decision to include the storm troops as effectives and the speech by Lord Hailsham in the British House of Lords.

While waiting for further news from Geneva, informed circles here refuse to believe that all the German military groups would be included by Geneva in Germany's military forces, and while officially the whole affair is taken very seri-

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President Signs Bill Making Him Tsar of Dollar

Provides Relief to Farm Mortgagees—Asks Foreclosures Be Halted

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt put quickly into law today the farm relief-currency inflation measure with a simultaneous appeal to mortgage creditors to abstain from foreclosures pending operation of the legislation.

He signed the all-inclusive bill in the presence of congressional leaders and government heads who will administer it.

He was ready to act to use the power to increase commodity prices and expand credit—in his words—"When, as, and if it may be necessary."

The bill includes provision for refinancing of agricultural mortgages on a lower interest rate.

Promising to administer this promptly, the President in a statement asked mortgage creditors to "abstain from bringing foreclosure proceedings" until the elaborate machinery for reducing agricultural debts can be put into effect.

In accordance with the policy of putting provisions of the farm bill into execution as soon as possible, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, formally designated Mr. George N. Peek, of Moline, Ill., chief administrator of the measure.

A farm equipment manufacturer and student of farm problems, Mr. Peek will carry out the provisions of the sweeping bill designed to raise farm prices after the President and the Secretary of Agriculture decide the exact course to pursue.

Mr. Peek's title is Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

He was a Republican until 1928 and broke away from the party to support Mr. Alfred E. Smith because of dissatisfaction with the Republican Administration's attitude toward farm relief proposals.

The President's statement follows:

I have just signed the farm re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Lima and Bogota Agree to Consult On Leticia Issue

Strife Leading to Action by League of Nations Began Last Fall

LIMA, Peru, May 12 (AP)—Peru and Colombia agreed today to direct negotiations to solve their conflict over the Leticia border territory in the upper Amazon region.

Señor Alfonso Lopez, president of the Liberal Party in Colombia, is coming to Lima Sunday to discuss personally with President Benavides of Peru the solution of the Leticia question.

The negotiations which will follow the arrival of Señor Lopez will be the result of an exchange of telegraph messages between the Colombian statesman and the Peruvian President, who have been intimate friends since the time when both served in diplomatic posts at London.

The conflict between Peru and Colombia was precipitated Sept. 10, 1932, when Peruvians seized the town of Leticia and ousted Colombian officials.

Leticia is a sun-baked village of only a few hundred residents and less than 200 buildings in jungle country which was ceded by Peru to Colombia in 1922. It is important because it is at a tip of a strip of land which gives Colombia an outlet to the Amazon River system and eastward to the Atlantic.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 12 (AP)—The newspaper El Tiempo publishes today the texts of messages exchanged by President Benavides of Peru and Señor Alfonso Lopez, Colombian Liberal leader, in opening negotiations for the settlement of the Leticia trouble.

Señor Lopez telegraphed: "President Olaya also found the terms of Your Excellency's invitation most frank and cordial and significant of the fact that the official declaration from Lima is aimed to solve in a friendly and decorous manner the Leticia question."

President Benavides replied: "Associated in the new effort to reëstablish the refound good relations between our two governments, I have the intense and deeply founded hope to reëstablish them."

GENEVA, Switz., May 12 (AP)—Colombia announced to the League of Nations today its acceptance of the proposal for settling the Leticia dispute.

New York Fountains Charged With 'Squirting Away' Funds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—With the O'Brien-Tammany administration facing the continuous necessity for refinancing maturing city obligations, and default around the corner if there should be a hitch in the funding procedure, various suggestions for short-cuts to economy are coming before Mayor John P. O'Brien from helpful city aides. The latest of these, it was learned, are some engineers' computations from the Department of Gas, Water and Electricity which call the Mayor's attention to the fact that the city is letting tens of thousands of dollars flow off each year in the city fountains.

How it happened that the city sprays should have come to be the subject of figuring is not known, but it was shown that four of these fountains alone cost the city $29,930 a year, and this, with city pay cuts not yet a closed economy subject, is a sum to consider. The spouts that spray the Civic Virtue statue in City Hall Park, the Mayor was told, heads the fountain expense list, the flow there being maintained at a cost of $50 a day, or $18,250 a year—as much as a commissioner's good fat salary—in boom times.

The Victory fountain in the rear of the Bronx borough hall takes $13 worth of water a day; that in Franz Siegel Park, $8, and that in Van Cortlandt Park, $11. There are about 25 fountains in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx alone, these statisticians report, and, the way things are, they have been ordered to extend their check to the other three boroughs.

A proposal in this connection is to repeat on the water by installing compressed air machines. Long filed away, the scheme is not beyond the pale of consideration in days when city economy is being tried on the municipal pay roll.

Meanwhile the O'Brien Mayoralty is having to make increasingly strenuous efforts to hold up its economy façade. The banking syndicate which handled the renewal of $144,000,000 in obligations that matured on April 26, have agreed to extend $16,000,000 in revenue bills falling due on May 15, it was authoritatively reported, although the full success of this arrangement depends on the willingness of private holders of $4,000,000 of the bills to forgo immediate payment. The administration is depending on the extension to provide the $10,000,000 needed for home and work relief for May and June.

In the same hand-to-mouth fashion, it seems the O'Brien Mayoralty will reach the due date on June 10 of another $144,000,000 in revenue bills. It is understood that the bankers gave no commitment on this formidable maturity, although Mayor O'Brien was able to report an 8 per cent collection of the 1933 tax levy as a hopeful credit sign, comparing this figure with 4.13 per cent of the 1932 levy last year.

With even such an inner Tammany councilman as Mr. Samuel Untermyer declaring that the city is "trembling on the verge of bankruptcy," observers see the date close at hand when the bankers must again put the screws on the city authorities for retrenchments. Budget savings which are now having to be voided, supplemental appropriations, like the $1,000,000 fund which had to be added to the veterans' relief in the budget a week ago, are not helping the Administration with the security-buying public in the face of the undiminished cost sheet for political patronage that runs throughout the ramifications of the city government.

Mississippi Judge Makes Boys Better By Teaching Them to Be 'Good Sports'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—In the absence of an established juvenile court system, Mr. Frank T. Scott, city police justice, has taken the initiative in a plan that promises solution of one of Jackson's major municipal court problems.

Youthful offenders picked up by Jackson police no longer encounter the law in the city courtroom but are held for the weekly meetings of Judge Scott's "court of probation" in his own law office. The court, strangely enough, says not one word about the particular offense that has brought Tommie or Jimmie to see Judge Scott.

Instead, the jurist and the youngsters sit about a great table and talk. There's the baseball season to consider . . . and those things that make up true sportsmanship. How should a fellow treat his playmates, his mother and father?

In the course of these round-tables, Judge Scott manages to get over his juvenile sermons, exact willing pledges from his charges and obtain from them regular weekly reports.

"It's having its influence, this plan," he declares. "I sincerely believe that it is making better boys of these young offenders, and I do know it is making better homes, because I have had the parents of a number come to me and thank me for what I have been doing. The ends of justice are not served by committing a youth to jail. In many instances jails are simply schools for training a young fellow for crime."

Texas Town Votes To Disincorporate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICKSBURG, Texas—Once called the "country's largest unincorporated town," this place, which voted to incorporate in 1928, recently voted to disincorporate.

The vote by which the town decided it did not care for a municipal government was close—385 to 336. Mr. H. A. Ries, who was mayor, announced a receiver would be appointed to liquidate the town's affairs, including collection of outstanding taxes.

Proponents of disincorporation contended that the town can get along with the police protection afforded by the county sheriff and his officers, especially in view of the fact that Fredericksburg is a county seat. It is in Gillespie County. Night watchmen will be employed, however, by public subscription. Business men and other citizens, probably through the Chamber of Commerce, also are expected to raise funds to maintain such services as sanitary work and the fire department.

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Things Present

Do you want a cupboard? Bare wall space can be cleverly utilized by fitting it with a set-in cupboard as you will observe on the Women's Activities page.

Another geographical crossword puzzle awaits your solution on the inside back page.

Has the United States's plan of appointing a roving ambassador such as Mr. Norman H. Davis proved successful? Should it be adopted by other countries? Read the first editorial on the Editorial page for the answer.

"What Do We Know of the Text of Gospels?" by Kirsopp Lake, professor of history at Harvard University, is discussed on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the weekly news map, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, and the Progress in Education page.

School No Place for Monkey Business But One Monkey Thinks Differently

School is no place for monkey business.

Teachers waste no words over pupils whose monkey-shines lead them to disgrace. Such actions as munching apples between trips under the desk for dropped pencils; chewing gum with scarcely a noticeable movement of the lower jaw; or finishing a hair-raising chapter on the adventures of Dime Novel Dick, the same supposed to be cleverly hidden behind a big 'jography, won't be tolerated an instant.

But at Harvard College things are different. When Meshie does such things "it's cute" and "just like a human." Meshie is a pet chimpanzee belonging to Mr. Henry C. Raven, curator of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and like Mary's little lamb it followed him to school yesterday. Prof. Ernest Hooton was meeting his class of students in sociology and Mr. Raven was to lecture.

But Mary's lamb wasn't allowed to entertain long before it was put out. Distracting attention, no doubt. Now Meshie not only rode her "bike" to class but followed the curator right in and helped him lecture. Three locks couldn't keep her out. She inserted master keys in them until two were opened, and when none was found to fit the third, she "picked" it in professional style with a splinter of wood.

"You can't scare me," she answered in her own way as the lecturer's chalk drew a screechy sign for silence on the front blackboard. Out came soda straws and a pitcher of fruit punch was drained, that social problem of how to get the cherry at the bottom she solved by digging it out with a spoon.

Knotty problems are easy for this "chimp." It would take a real old salt to think up combinations of sheepshanks and half-hitches to fool Meshie. Potential officers of the United States Naval Reserve tried, but with no success. She knew more knots than they did, though she didn't boast about it.

Just to prove there were no hard feelings, she gave each one a great big hug and wanted to follow this up with a coup de baiser on each cheek, but they blushed so badly the curator thought the kissing part of the program could be dispensed with.

Circus Efficiency Is Shown in Peek Behind the Scenes

Great Show With Its 1600 Persons Operates With Precision of Machine

The cry of the ballyhoo man vanes, the balloon barker hitches his wares and the peanut and pop vendors count their change. The circus crowds have finished their exploration of the midway and stream into their seats under "The Big Top." The "last call" notes of the trumpeter, announcing the opening of the performance, has sounded. The babble of 15,000 voices fades, and it is suddenly quiet as "the greatest show on earth" is about to begin.

Looking "behind the scenes" it does not take one long to realize that every individual in the show is a cog in the huge circus machine. When the main wheel turns, it throws the entire mechanism into gear without fuss or force. The processional "backstage" is a telescope. From a line 30 feet long grows the quarter-mile parade opening the performance. One cannot see where all the participants come from but he notices that they slide in from the left, the right, back, forward and in every direction.

Plenty of Leeway

Everyone taking part in the acts allows himself from five to ten minutes leeway in getting to the spot where he is to enter. The music of the band tells him just what act is "on," and even in the dressing rooms, a performer can "hear" how far the circus has progressed and how much time he has before making entrance.

Clowns are a gay lot off the sawdust as well as they are on it. They are continually thinking up new "gags" in their spare moments away from the ring and one often sees them rehearsing a comic scene even as they enter the oval in a burst of firecrackers and honking horns.

Although from the inside looking at the circus the appearance is given of a rush and tear resembling that of a miniature hurricane, quite the opposite viewpoint is gleaned from a position outside. Everything is orderly and few performers, helpers or officials run about. The precision with which things are done astounds one. When the "hands" work, they do it dexterously and systematically. Their cues for "prop" changes are also given by the band music.

Another impression gained from a visit behind the ring is the lack of any congestion despite the fact that there are more than 1500 persons somewhere within a radius of a few hundred feet while the show is going on. They know what to do, when and how to do it at the right time. Consequently, no traffic jams occur.

Largest Family on Earth

The circus is the "largest family on earth." And within the big family are little families. Often in the entrances will be children watching their mothers and fathers perform. There are 60 children with the Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey circus, which is showing at the Boston Garden this week. The boys and girls go to the circus school and are taught by teachers furnished by the management.

The train upon which the circus travels from place to place is composed of more than 100 double-length railroad cars. The show covers 20 acres of ground and employs 1600 persons. Among them are citizens of 20 countries.

In the stables of the circus are 735 horses of the finest breeds. In the menagerie are six herds of elephants and 1000 other wild animals. The performance is given by 800 artists. There are 100 clowns. In one season the show travels almost 20,000 miles, giving more than 400 performances in 45 states and territories.

About 4800 meals are cooked and served every day in the canvas hotel on the show grounds. A corps of 70 chefs, cooks, waiters and kitchen helpers is necessary to take care of this work. It is not unusual for 10,000 pancakes to be eaten at a single breakfast.

Mail is received in the circus post office every day from nearly every country in the world. All foods and provisions are bought in local markets. A few items on the daily shopping list are 300 pounds of butter, 300 gallons of milk, 35 bags of table salt, 2500 pounds of fresh meat, 200 loaves of bread, 250 dozen eggs, 1500 pounds of vegetables, two barrels of sugar, 50 pounds of lard, 100 dozen oranges.

Plan to Abolish The Necessaries Of Life Division Loses

The Division of the Necessaries of Life, which has exercised its powers in the interests of state economy since 1919, has been saved from foundering in the present legislative wave of economy. This body, which started as a special commission by order of Gov. Calvin Coolidge, will remain in action, the House of Representatives voted yesterday, 93 to 62.

The House struck the enactment clause from a bill calling for the abolition of the division, which was changed from a commission to a division under the Department of Labor and Industries in 1930.

Speakers in favor of its elimination declared that the division was actually "looking around for something to do and that the State could save $12,000 by getting rid of it." Others pointed out that the division was a needed curb to price combines.

The House passed to be engrossed the bill permitting municipalities to establish lighting plants without first acquiring existing plants. Another measure was passed which would levy additional fees on the manufacture, sale and importing of malt beverages and wines.

Holding that the bill was unconstitutional, the Senate rejected the measure which would penalize corporations and persons not complying with the minimum wage decrees. The Minimum Wage Commission is now left with only the power of publishing the names of firms not carrying out the provisions of their regulations.

The Legislature received the bill with the Governor's veto calling for a curb on the unauthorized use of state-owned automobiles.

Prospects of a rapid-transit subway extension under Huntington Avenue were further dimmed yesterday when the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs voted to report a petition adversely. Two other subway extensions were frowned upon by the group.

Advertising Men Seek Radio Facts

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A plan to secure from radio stations the same type of information regarding their listeners that newspapers give advertisers about their readers, was adopted yesterday at the opening of the annual meeting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

The radio program adopted calls for development of an independent bureau jointly supported by radio stations, advertisers and advertising agencies to study radio coverage through signal strength measurements, popularity of programs and number of listeners, to be determined through field surveys. It also calls for publication of all advertising rates of stations and payment by radio stations of the standard 15 per cent agency commission.

Mr. Henry T. Ewald of Detroit, chairman of the board of the association, said that "as the wheels of industry gather speed, management must realize that only by keeping the money received in active circulation in the form of wages and salaries can a condition of sound prosperity be developed."

Worsted Mill Gives Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 12—Operations have been resumed by the Wyandotte Worsted Company at its Pontoosuc Lake mill, and more employees will be added as orders are received, according to Thomas A. Grieve, agent.

Putting On the Final Touches

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. A. Atwell Studio, Chicago

Behind the Scenes at the Circus

Millions Loss Laid To Bootleg Watches

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—A charge that an organized conspiracy exists between manufacturers of watches in Switzerland and their agents in the United States and Canada to break down the American watch industry was inserted in the Congressional Record yesterday by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh said "bootlegging" of Swiss watches and parts in this country resulted in loss of government revenue of between $2,000,000 and $5,000,000, and that the Government contributed to the slump in America's watchmaking industry by selling at auction thousands of foreign-made watches at prices disastrous to domestic manufacturers.

Senator Walsh's statement was made in behalf of the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., which complained in a letter by its president, Mr. F. C. Dumaine, that bootlegging of Swiss watches in the country prevents the sale of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 American watches yearly.

Lowell Shoe Strike Enters Sixth Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, May 12 — With 4000 operatives walking the streets and two manufacturers announcing their intention of moving their plants from the city, the shoe strike at Lowell entered its sixth week.

The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, acting under orders from Gov. Joseph B. Ely, made peace proposals to manufacturers and workers as local officials became concerned for the city's welfare.

Judge A. E. Pinanski, speaking as a citizen, said that the State needed all its industries and hoped that both sides would consider this. This followed the announcement from two firms that they were considering the transfer of their establishments from Lowell to Maine and New Hampshire.

Salem Mills to Close Monday Indefinitely

SALEM, Mass., May 12 (AP)—Mr. J. Foster Smith, agent of the Pequot Mills and Danvers Bleachery today announced the gates of both plants would close Monday for an indefinite period.

The reason, he said, was because of the "expressed unwillingness of our employees to return to work." A strike, which started last Monday, was declared "illegal" on Wednesday night by Mr. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the International Textile Workers of America and the strikers were instructed to return to work. The strike was called in protest over arrangements to assign additional looms to each employee.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with occasional showers late tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler on east coast tonight.

Rest of New England: Cloudy, probably occasional showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Cloudy tonight; moderate northeast and east winds, shifting to south and increasing Saturday; overcast weather, probably occasional showers late tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	54	58	Montreal ...	48	70
Bismarck ...	44	58	Nantucket ...	54	60
Boston	58	67	New Orleans.	78	86
Buffalo	62	62	New York ...	56	64
Calgary	46	58	Norfolk, Va..	64	82
Charleston ..	78	92	North Platte.	42	44
Chicago	64	66	Philadelphia.	58	64
Cincinnati ...	66	80	Phoenix,Ariz.	50	70
Denver	38	38	Pittsburgh..	64	66
Eastport, Me.	46	54	Portland, Me.	54	66
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	76	88
Honolulu,T.H. ..	78		St. Louis ...	62	74
7 p.m. May11	74	..	St. Paul	50	60
Helena,Mont.	32	48	Salt Lake City	34	50
Huron, S. D..	48	54	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville .	74	90	SantaFe,N.M.	36	64
Kansas City.	64	78	Seattle	48	62
Key West ...	82	88	Tampa	74	90
Los Angeles .	50	68	Washington.	58	64
Memphis	66	80	Wichita,Kan.	56	70
Miami, Fla...	80	82	Williston,N.D.	40	58

A—9 a. m. April 12.
B—Maximum May 11.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:03 p. m., Saturday 2:16 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

Athens to See Outdoor Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—An open-air theater is to be opened in Athens April 24 by the Greek poet, Ange Sikelianos, and his wife. The poet's own drama, "Orphic Dithyramb", will be presented in this theater. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sikelianos are well-known in connection with the Society for the Production of Ancient Dramas at Delphi.

Constitution Ignored, Beck Says of Congress

Declaring that present trends in government were disrupting the Constitution, Representative James M. Beck of Pennsylvania assailed President Roosevelt's recent acts before the Massachusetts Bankers Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"We are passing through a peaceful revolution in our constitutional form of government," Mr. Beck said. "Congressmen in both branches have little respect for the Constitution. Any challenge in Congress as to the constitutionality of a given matter is greeted by cynical indifference."

He admitted than an increasing number of thoughtful men believed that we must make fundamental revision of the Constitution, but he said that this should be done in a realistic manner.

Mr. Beck declared "changed conditions have developed many defects, and even injustices, in our present Constitution, but if another attempt shall be made to form a charter of government, to be successful it must take into account the varied character of our population, and the present irrepressible conflict in economic interests."

Boston Art Notes

Museum Drawing Classes

Spring brings the annual survey of school accomplishment. Sometimes the round of school displays proves something of a chore. The present exhibition of work made by the museum drawing classes gives genuine delight to the visitor.

In former years, the chief practice was that of slavish copying of craft designs (painted transcriptions of all genres of handicraft), and charcoal drawing from casts. There was some imaginative work. Today, the emphasis seems almost entirely in the direction of free brush work, and free imaginative play. Children have not yet suffered from too much discipline or too heavy a lacquer of tradition, and accordingly their work is likely to be characterized by spontaneity. This desirable trait is almost universal in their work, provided they have not been hampered by dogmatic tutoring. Of late we have come to look beyond this attribute for other qualities which contribute toward artistic completeness, for as a rule crudity is coupled with spontaneity.

What appeals to us particularly in this display is the tendency toward smoothness, toward even execution and logical planning. The pupils are becoming more and more aware of the necessity of working out their pictures to completeness. Coördination of elements, in other words, seems to be a consideration; they do not forget one necessity for the pursuance of another. At the same time, they are taught to catch the movement, the salient curve, the telling direction, so that the pictures have action and are not static, flat configurations.

What took us by surprise completely was the water colors, made with a fleet brush, with freshness, appropriate detail indication and a consistency which compares very favorably with work by so-called professional painters whom we comment upon here often. We conclude that these children have learned to benefit by contact with the treasure in the museum; they see masterpieces and cannot help being influenced by their qualities. For the student, the museum is a splendid laboratory, a field for exploration, an artistic dictionary—certainly an ideal environment for youthful painters. The teachers are to be complimented for showing them how to use the museum collections for their edification.

D. A.

Maryland Women Launch Drive To Ban Beer Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., May 12—Announcement that a series of public meetings will be held in neighboring communities to awaken sentiment against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and vigorous protests against issuance of licenses to sell beer near a college campus or to a person alleged to be a bootlegger, indicates that drys in Maryland are prepared to contest strenuously every sign of advance by the wets.

The National Sentinels, an organization of women headed by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Washington, D. C., has announced that it will sponsor meetings in Cumberland, Frederick and Hagerstown in an effort to set the facts before the people of this State.

Mrs. Nicholson, who also is president of the National Women's Law Enforcement League, will be the chief speaker at each meeting. The series is scheduled to be followed by a state-wide mass meeting in Baltimore. She has issued an appeal to ministers of all churches in the State to coöperate with her organization in getting the facts to the voters and to work to the end that Maryland will not ratify repeal.

At a hearing of the State Board of Licenses here on Tuesday, petitions signed by 63 persons in the town of Millington and 13 in Chestertown were presented in opposition to the issuance of licenses to two applicants who wanted to sell beer. Dr. Paul E. Titsworth, president of Washington College, and several other executives and professors of that institution were among the objectors. The college already has banned beer from dormitories, fraternity houses and the campus.

League Group Offers Prize For International Hymn

An announcement of importance to American poets has just been made public in a notice from the League of Nations Association of a nation-wide contest for the writing of an international hymn, to be sung to the first 16 measures of the "Ode to Joy," Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

The winning poem, for which a first prize of $100 has been offered, will be sent to the League of Nations in Geneva to indicate to the world that the vision of American poets recognizes the imperative need for such a poem. The competition will close on Sept. 1, 1933. Further information may be obtained from Miss Harriet Whittier, League of Nations Association, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Tonight at the Pops

Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Der Freischütz," Overture ..... Weber
"Carmen," Suite ..... Bizet
Songs by the Orphean Club (George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor)
a. "O, Lovely Peace" ..... Handel
b. "Love will find the Way" ..... Brahms
c. "See the Gypsy Munching Cheese" ..... Kodály
"Siegfried," "Forest Murmurs" ..... Wagner
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Carnaval" ..... Fourdrain
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection ..... Kern
"Artist's Life," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Events Tonight

Last lecture in series on "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, auspices Workers School of Boston, 107a Green Street, 7:30.

Benefit entertainment for unemployed song writers, Convention Hall, St. Botolph Street, 8:30.

Scenes from operas, by pupils at New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall, Conservatory Building, 8:15.

Presentation of "The Old Ordway House," three-act play, by Girls Friendly Society of St Paul's Church, Brookline, Parish Hall, 8:15.

Presentation of "Henry's Wedding," three-act comedy, by parishioners of Church of the Epiphany, Winchester Town Hall, tonight and tomorrow, 8.

Annual concert, Boston University Girls' Glee Club, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15.

Pianoforte recitals by pupils of Faelten Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and dance, American Institute of Banking, 7:30; Harvard Business School dance, 8; Burdett College dance, 9.

University Club: dinner, William Harvey Society, 6.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talk by Mr. Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic Monthly Press, on "The Importance of New Books," 1.

Massachusetts Public School Music Festival, various Arlington schools, Arlington, 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum club craft day, exhibitions by clubs and outdoor puppet show, museum grounds, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 to 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Klaus Goetze, pianist, 2:45.

Talk on "Byrd Antarctic Expedition," by Lieut. Charles E. Lofgren, for high school pupils, Boston University's school of education, 29 Exeter Street, 3.

University Club: Luncheon, Delaware Alumni, 12:30.

Annual meeting, Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts, Hotel Vendome, 2.

May Day Festival of South Boston, auspices South Boston Recreation Council, Christopher Lee Playgound, M and Second Streets, 2.

Annual May Festival under the direction of Miss Lilla Viles Wyman, Repertory Theater, 3 and 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making. Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kiobe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Exhibition of Medici prints extended through May 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Eilshemius, through May 13.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Teresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Scharvee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of 15th to 17th century masters' drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ettore Caesr. Oils by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 13.

The Brittany Coffee Shop, 223 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hanks Bryant. May 12-May 26.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Eastern Star Officers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper — MRS. BLANCHE L. PEARSON, Worthy Grand Matron. Lower—CHARLES F. MacDONALD, Worthy Grand Patron.

Eastern Star Order Installs Officers Of Grand Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12—Officers of Massachusetts Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, were installed last night with impressive ceremonies at the closing session of the order's annual convention. Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson of Longmeadow was inducted as Worthy Grand Matron and Mr. Charles F. MacDonald of Roslindale was seated as Worthy Grand Patron. Miss Esther Kingman of Taunton was installed Associate Grand Matron and Mr. Charles F. Robinson of Natick Associate Grand Patron.

Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather of Pittsfield, Past Grand Matron, and Mr. Clesson S. Curtice of Boston, Past Grand Patron, and Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm of Everett, Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike of Marblehead, and Mrs. Eva L. Kent, all past officers, were the installing officers. Jewels were presented to the retiring leaders of the organization.

Other officers installed included: Grand conductress, Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Wellfleet; grand secretary, Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, West Somerville; grand chaplain, Mrs. Bessie L. Curtice, Malden; grand organist, Miss Marion H. Kennedy, Dorchester; grand marshal, Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway; grand Adah, Mrs. Ruth M. Gilmore; grand Ruth, Mrs. Gertrude F. Carr; grand Esther, Mrs. Pauline G. Broude; grand Martha, Miss Gladys Glendenning; grand Electa, Mrs. Hazel Mae Zucker; grand warder, Mrs. Anna Marie Obrey; grand sentinel, James Howard Fryer, and fraternal correspondent, the Rev. Lynne Townsend.

Fraternity Honors Two Girls at B. U.

Due to the unusual scholastic ability of Miss Henrietta P. Worthington of Williamstown and Miss Mary Reed of Pittsfield, juniors at Boston University's school of education, the annual Pi Lambda Theta $100 scholarship for junior women at the school this year has been divided between them. The awards, with several others, were made at the final student assembly at the school yesterday.

Kappa Delta Phi, national honorary fraternity in education, presented a trophy to Miss Berthe Marie Desmarais of Lowell, as the student who has maintained the highest scholastic standing during the junior year and first semester of the senior year. Gold basketballs were presented to William Lowder of Arlington and Herbert J. Semino of Brockton, former varsity basketball captains.

Student government officers elected yesterday were: Christie Harris of Cambridge, president; Miss Arlene M. Golden of Woburn, treasurer; John McNamara of Medford, chairman of the social committee, and Frederic Christiansen of Milwaukee, Wis., representative to the "Hub," all-university yearbook.

Springfield Drys Wage Anti-Repeal Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12—An earnest campaign is being waged here in favor of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment in the coming constitutional convention, by the local branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition. Letters have been sent to every clergyman in this vicinity requesting that either June 4 or the following Sunday be observed as Amendment Day.

Efforts are being made to arrange a mass meeting at which President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College and Dr. C. Wesley Hale of this city would be invited to speak. A plan to align members in a movement to confine their store trade to establishments that do not sell beer is being considered by the executive committee.

Girl Scout Head Speaks At Regional Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12—Mrs. Frederick Edey, national president of the Girl Scouts, likened work for a merit badge to the planting of a garden, in an address before the closing session of the New England Regional Girl Scout Conference yesterday afternoon. "Don't select a subject merely for the sake of winning an award," she said. "Make your work mean something. Let Girl Scouting help to develop and cultivate your interests."

Manchester, N. H., was selected for the next New England Regional Conference. Mrs. Joseph P. Merritt of Hartford was reëlected regional chairman. Mrs. Edith Cabot of Providence was chosen vice-chairman and Mrs. W. C. Clarke Crossman of Westport, Conn., secretary. Mrs. Edey installed the officers.

Hitler Envoy's Visit Questioned in House By Labor Leader

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—Mr. George Lansbury, Labor Party leader, raised a question in the House of Commons today of the propriety of the presence of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg in Britain, but the Home Secretary, Sir John Gilmour, said the British Government saw no reason to intervene in view of the visit having been approved by the German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch.

Anti-Fascists stole a wreath which Dr. Rosenberg had placed upon the Centopath at Whitehall, but this outrage has been a solitary incident, little attention otherwise having been attracted by the comings and goings of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's envoy.

In conversation with a Monitor representative Dr. Rosenberg said the object of his visit was to explain the German situation here and get into touch with British opinion. He also dwelt on the difficulties Herr Hitler had to overcome in preventing what might otherwise have been the establishment of Communist rule in Germany. He agreed that a revolution has taken place, but claimed minimum force has been used and that the internal happenings of Germany do not affect relations with other powers. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, is among those Dr. Rosenberg has seen here. He returns to Berlin Sunday.

Mrs. Preston to Head Needlework Guild

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 (AP)—Mrs. Thomas J. Preston Jr. of Princeton, N. J., who was the wife of the late President Cleveland, today was reëlected president of the Needlework Guild of America.

Mrs. Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, was elected honorary president. First, second and third vice-presidents chosen were, respectively, Miss Marion S. Bettle, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs Reba Barrett Smith, Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. Charles Gates Dawes, Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Guy Cunningham, Boston, won the only contested office, that of fourth vice-president, defeating Mrs. Conrad Jansenn of San Jose, Calif.

Other officers elected were Miss Rosamond K. Bender, Philadelphia, executive secretary; Mrs. Lewis A. Williams Jr., Plainfield, N. J., recording secretary, and Miss Emma E. Crowell, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Gold Keys Awarded To B. U. Debating Team

Gold keys, for service on the varsity and women's forensic teams, were presented to 10 Boston University students last night by Prof. Ward Browning of the B. U. college of business administration, varsity debating coach.

The presentations were made at the annual banquet of the University debate council at the Hotel Kenmore. Four keys were awarded to members of the men's team. These recipients were: Everett D. Hartwell of East Brattleboro, Vt.; Carl Alpert of Dorchester, Norman Rogers of Salem, and Raymond J. Novogroski of Brookline. Six members of the girls' team received keys. They were Miss Frances Udell of Boston, Miss Edna Connare of Malden, Miss Evelyn V. Hill of Holbrook, Miss Frances Moran of Beverly, Miss Elizabeth Byrne of Swampscott and Miss Ernestine Ross of Needham. Also debating certificates were presented to four men and two women who previously had received their debate keys.

Boston Schoolboy Makes Bas-Relief of President

John De Stefano, 19-year-old member of the modeling class at the North Bennet Street Industrial School, which he has attended for the past three years, has made a bas-relief of President Roosevelt which has received favorable comment from James Roosevelt, the President's son.

John, who has been attending the modeling class under the direction of Mr. Fortunato Tarquinio, was permitted to take the plaque to Mr. Roosevelt's office, where it was declared a fine piece of work and an excellent likeness of the President. The director of the school and Mr. Tarquinio have decided to have the plaque cast to present to the President.

Canadian Radio Bill Criticized By Opposition

Bennett Backs Omission of Civil Service Control During Emergency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 12—As Parliament draws toward a close, Opposition members, true to name, strenuously resist every government bill that comes up. Yesterday the new Radio Commission came under attack, when legislation was asked to permit the commission to select its own employees without the competitive examination system of the Civil Service Commission.

One member declared that there was no organization in Canada so unpopular as the Radio Commission. The present bill certainly did not pacify the critics, who found in it another attempt to weaken the power of the Civil Service Commission and to return to government patronage.

While no one knew better than he did the unpopularity of the Radio Commission, said Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, he asked the House to remember that "we were heading rapidly toward chaos" in radio matters and to give the commission time to function before condemning it. He was informed that it would take time to effect the changes that were contemplated by the commission which he believed would bring about very material improvements.

While it was considered desirable, he continued, that the commission should have the power to lease stations and select its own artists and employees and fix their remuneration, its expenditures were restricted to the amount of money raised by the issuance of licenses and also by the fact that expenditures must have the approval of Parliament.

The Prime Minister suggested that the House pass the bill, limiting its operations to July 1, 1934, when the matter might again be referred to Parliament. He did not want this venture into government control of radio to be destroyed either by political influences or by the insidious efforts of private interests.

The bill then passed second reading on a division by 80 to 46. Only the important redistribution bill and a few minor bills remain on the order paper, and Parliament expects to adjourn next week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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National Society Of the Cincinnati Marks 150 Years

Sesquicentennial Celebration Opens With Dinner in New York

Though a city was named in its honor and the great French general, the Marquis de Lafayette, enjoyed its distinction, few persons understand the historical significance of the Society of the Cincinnati, which reaches its 150th anniversary tomorrow.

The celebration of this event starts tonight with a dinner in New York, but the most colorful ceremonies will take place tomorrow when approximately 200 members of the society review the West Point cadets and move on to Temple Hill, New Windsor, to honor the memory of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, founder of the order, who formulated the plans there.

At the ceremonies Mr. John Collins Daves of Baltimore, president-general, will wear the diamond eagle of the order. The French army and navy officers, members of the French branch, presented this medal to George Washington in 1784, when he served as the order's first president. This medal has been worn by every president-general since that time.

A century and a half ago officers of the Continental Army which had wrested from England the American Colonies, and which was about to demobilize, banded together in the Society of the Cincinnati to perpetuate the friendships developed during the struggle. The name Cincinnati was adopted in honor of the Roman hero, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, who "left all to save the Republic," a motto which the society retains.

Foreign Officers Included

Many foreign officers serving the American cause were included as members. Because of the prominent part the French played in the Revolution a branch of the society was formed in France, thus adding a "hands across the sea" feature which is distinctly pronounced today.

Although some authorities claim the society was formed on May 10, 1783, it finally was instituted on May 13 at the Verplanck House, Baron von Steuben headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y. The plan adopted was practically the same as the rough draft which General Knox made on April 15.

Though the society's purposes were to continue the friendships of the officers, to aid members or their descendants who might be in need and to help maintain the Union of the States, opposition arose immediately because of the hereditary membership provision. The right to wear the society's eagle passed from each member to the eldest living male descendant.

Such leaders as Benjamin Franklin, Samuel and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson opposed it because it was considered as forming a race of "hereditary patricians or nobility." It was regarded as a military conspiracy to appropriate all civil and military offices under the new government.

All opposition came from persons ineligible for membership, which was restricted to officers who had served three years in the Continental Army or to the eldest male descendant of officers who perished in the conflict.

Washington First Head

George Washington was the order's first president and was first signer of the institution. He served until 1799. General Knox was the first secretary. State societies were formed in each of the 13 original states. With the passing of most of the original members, opposition faded and most of the state societies became dormant, although the general society continued through to the present. The state groups were revived after the Civil War.

From the first the organization recognized the great service rendered by France. "The society, deeply impressed with a sense of the generous assistance this country has received from France and desirous of perpetuating the friendships which have been formed, and so happily subsisted between the Allied forces in prosecution of the war," voted that in the membership should be included French generals and colonels of the army who served in the war and the general officers of the navy and commanders of ships who served on the American coast.

The society's institution also provided that the eagle should be suspended on a "deep blue riband two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of France and America." At that time white was the outstanding color of the French flag.

Brevet Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French officer who designed the organization's medal and laid out the American capital, was sent by Washington to France with a copy of the society's institution. On Dec. 18, 1783, King Louis XVI approved it and authorized the French members to wear their eagles at court "to preserve the names of those who aided most actively in the establishment of independence and to perpetuate the memory of the alliance of France and the United States."

King Louis XVI the Patron

The eagle, the "Golden Fleece" and the Grand Cross of St. Louis were the only foreign decorations which the King allowed in his court. King Louis XVI became the patron of the order. Although, as in America, the order met some private opposition, it was extremely popular among the officers and became one of the most coveted honors in Europe.

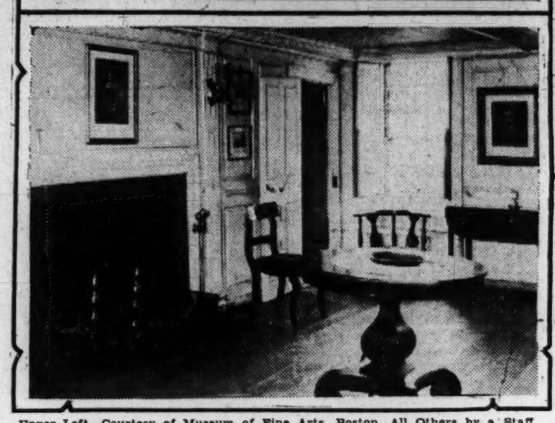
Count de Rochambeau valued the society's eagle and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor most among his decorations. Lafayette, who, like von Steuben, joined the American society as an American officer, and the King countersigned all applications for membership.

Although many of the French members became immortal in French history, most of them lost their lives in the French Revolution and during the Reign of Terror, 1792, the order was disorganized. In 1887 the branch was reëstablished. However, after a few years it languished and not until 1925, when it was revived, did it become really active.

The New Hampshire society is the only one having a house of its own. This has become a museum of Revolutionary relics, including documents, medals, pictures of original Cincinnati members, and other material relating to the society.

The house, located at Exeter, N. H., has a long history of its own. Called the Gilman house, it was built in 1721. It became the State Treasury for several years. It was the gathering place of the Provincial Congress and the Committee of Safety, and the home of Capt. Nicholas Gilman Jr., one of the framers and signers of the United States Constitution. Several other distinguished members of the Gilman family also lived there.

High Lights in History of Society of the Cincinnati



Upper Left—Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. All Others by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Gilbert Stuart Likeness of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, Founder of the Society. Upper Right—The Verplanck House at Newburgh, N. Y., Where the Society Was Organized. Lower Left—Interior of Barracks at Exeter, N. H., Where Many Historical Relics of the Society Are Preserved. Lower Right—Original Design of the Symbol of the Society.

Costume, Stage and Caricature Portray 100 Years of New York

Exhibitions Recall Sights, Scenes and Sayings That Succeeded Each Other in Glorious Years of City's Growth

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A mirror of the social side of little old New York during the past century is provided by three exhibitions that opened on Wednesday at the Museum of the City of New York, with a pageant of women's summer dresses, souvenirs of great stage players and cartoons of political, financial and social events.

The costumes are displayed in a double row of glass-inclosed alcoves. One is astonished with the reminders that women's clothes at the opening of the twentieth century were so voluminous, and so accented by frills and furbelows, with parasols draped with rows upon rows of silk. The 1870 panel is a center of interest for the copyist from the modistes' establishments for there was a reticence and delicacy of line in the full-fashioned garments that is very like the less formal wear of today. Dresses of lace are here, with sunshades to match, and coquettish pink edges on the flutings of a white tarlatan.

From 1840 to 1860 the gowns were heavy with colored embroidery and damsels carried feather fans and bouquets in silver holders with ivory handles. For a time there were white piqué dresses that looked stiff enough to stand by themselves like starched tents, and black cluny lace parasols.

Earlier in the century came the printed mulles, and brown cloth shoes, hat boxes with elaborate pictures on them and poke bonnets—no sidewise glances out of them. The Empire style still lingered, and the ladies waved ivory fans. When the nineteenth century began there were gowns with metal ornaments. A century of clothes that certainly never took the flower's sheath as a model.

"Agin the Government"

"New York through the Looking Glass" is the title of the section given over to cartoons. "A Peep into the Anti-Federal Club" is the name of a caricature of the Democratic group at the close of the eighteenth century whose revolutionary tendencies caused so much concern to the party of Washington and Adams. The club members are represented as a piratical crew uttering sentiments "agin the Government."

The defeat of Tammany Hall is often predicted through the years, starting in 1829 with a cartoon showing Governor Van Buren as a farmer looking complacently over a fence at a sow labeled the Empire State, which is providing a meal for a whole litter of office holders. "Going the Whole Hog" is the title of this one.

In 1833 and 1837 cartoons reflected banking troubles that followed the government demand for specie payments, and the issue of scrip. One of these is called "Shin Plaster," and promises to pay 50 cents to the Secretary of the Treasury in counterfeit caricatures.

City Slickers

In 1846 there was issued a cartoon showing how gullible visitors from the hinterland are fleeced on Broadway by sellers of worthless watches. The same trick is being played under the electric lights of Times Square these evenings.

In 1860 came cartoons of Lincoln, designed by the reactionaries to inflame radical opinion in the South and to arouse the sentiment of ultra-conservatives in the North.

Later prints lampooned extreme styles in ladies' dresses, such as the Grecian bend with its shelf of bustle in 1868, the expansive hoop skirts and the long pigtails. When the New York fire department ceased to be a volunteer organization there were dire pictorial predictions of inefficiency.

A few years later, in 1869, feminism was so much in the air that the cartoons depicted husbands stopping at home with the dishwashing and baby tending while their wives tallyhoed on Fifth Avenue.

Homer Davenport's cartoon of 1904 is here, showing Uncle Sam patting Theodore Roosevelt on the back and saying "He's Good Enough for Me." The Gibson girls of yesteryear are here, and the speculators in theater tickets obviously are no new thing. In 1890 the leaders of Wall Street operations were depicted as having an immediate future as bootblacks, salesmen of shoe laces, peanuts and toy balloons.

The third section of the show is called "Personalities of the New York Stage." They are mostly of the past, though portraits of Maude Adams and Katherine Cornell are on the walls, and one case contains the costume worn by Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family." Mr. Skinner, who is shortly to play Uncle Tom in the Players' Club revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in New York, goes back in his stage beginnings, however, to most of the figures here represented by souvenirs.

Joe Jefferson's costume for the last act of "Rip Van Winkle" is here, and the toga worn by Edwin Forrest in "Damon and Pythias." General Tom Thumb's coat, waistcoat and shoe are here, just large enough for a doll. There is a painting of John Barrymore as Hamlet, a portrait of his uncle, John Drew, and of his grandmother, Mrs. John Drew the elder. Edwin Booth as Hamlet is the subject of a marble bust, and Edwin's father, Junius Brutus Booth, is depicted by John Neagle in the part of Sir Mortimer in "The Iron Chest."

One whole case is given over to photographs of Lillian Russell, Broadway's reigning beauty for many years; another to Richard Mansfield in a dozen parts, and individual pictures of Irving, Terry, Rachel, Modjeska, Coquelin, the elder Sothern, the two Salvinis, Macready, the Kendalls, and Duse, together often, with their autographs. Here is the dagger that Forrest used in "Julius Cæsar," and the pouch Julia Marlowe carried in "As You Like It" when she played Rosalind. Who that saw her and looks now at that pouch can help murmuring, "There are no clocks in the forest"?

Son of Roosevelt, Head of Air Lines

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (AP)—At work today at his new job as general manager of the Gilpin Air Lines, Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, said he would devote 18 hours a day to his work until he found out what was expected of him.

"I have been interested in aviation for the past six years," said young Roosevelt, "and have done publicity work and aviation surveys in the East. I have flown some, too, and taken dual-control instruction, and perhaps I'll get a chance here to go through with my flying training."

Mr. Roosevelt's appointment to the general managership of the lines, operating between the grand central air terminal at Glendale and San Diego and Agua Caliente, was announced last night. The lines are owned by Mrs. Isabella Greenway of Williams, Ariz., at whose ranch the son of the President recently had been a visitor. Mrs. Greenway is prominent in Democratic circles.

American Air Lines Show Traffic Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Passenger and express traffic on American air lines, operated in this country and to Canada and South America, increased 27 per cent during the first quarter of 1933, as compared with the same period a year ago, according to an announcement by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

In a report, made public yesterday, the chamber said that 110,618 persons used American air lines in the first three months of this year and that 360,790 pounds of express were flown. Air mail aggregated 1,634,284 pounds, as compared with 2,104,000 pounds in the same period in 1932.

States to Guard Rights of Public In Farm Strike

Steady Flow of Products to Consumer Demanded in Official Orders

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Officialdom moved today to prevent any farm strike inconvenience to the American public. At various points where tie-ups of marketing of foodstuffs were threatened, officials took action.

The strike, under sponsorship of the Farmers' Holiday Association, is scheduled to start tomorrow.

In Wisconsin, Gov. A. G. Schmedeman warned sheriffs and district attorneys they would be held responsible for any disorders growing out of picketing attempts, while in Oklahoma, Gov. W. H. Murray declared that "every man will be protected in his right to sell to him who wants to buy."

A strike by some dairy farmers in northern Illinois, which was opposed by members of the Pure Milk Association, was threatened for tomorrow, and the Health Commissioner, Herman N. Bundesen, issued a warning that milk from any section where tie-ups are attempted would be barred from the metropolitan area. He contended in the past such strikes had jeopardized the purity of the milk supply.

Representatives of about 2000 milk producers in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania decided to lend moral support to the strike movement, but in at least one section of the central West some doubt as to the attitude of the farmers existed. That was in South Dakota, where Emil Loriks, secretary of that State's division of the Holiday Association, said no organized effort toward participation had been made.

At St. Paul, Minn., directors of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association declined to participate in the proposed strike.

Milo Reno, president of the Holiday Association, left Des Moines for St. Paul to confer with strike leaders.

Conspiracy and Contempt Charges Filed in Iowa

DENISON, Iowa, May 12 (AP)—Formal charges of conspiracy to hinder the process of law and contempt of court were filed yesterday against 22 men allegedly involved in a farm foreclosure sale riot two weeks ago.

Lifting of martial law, in effect here since April 28, was the signal for the beginning of prosecution against the men arrested by Iowa national guardsmen.

Judge Homer A. Fuller of Mount Ayr, who was appointed by Chief Justice J. W. Kindig of the Iowa Supreme Court to deal with the Crawford County riot cases, gave the defendants until Monday to plead. He fixed their bonds at $3000 each on the conspiracy count and $1000 for contempt of court.

Filing of similar charges at Le Mars against other prisoners was delayed although military rule was lifted at that point also. After a conference it was decided to file charges against five of the alleged ringleaders in the abduction and maltreatment of Judge C. C. Bradley.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. L. May Bagley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Daniel Henderson, Mt. Morrison, Colo.
Mrs. S. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.
Betty Herbert, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Elizabeth Wesloh, New York, N. Y.

Means Adds to List Of Those He Involves In Kidnaping Charge

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—New Jersey rumrunners were linked with the Lindbergh kidnapers today in the tale that Gaston B. Means related in District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Continuing his story of the activities that led to his present trial with Norman T. Whitaker on charges of conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Evalyn Walsh MacLean, of $35,000, the former convict said the man he knew as Irving Fenton told him Max Hassel and Max Greenberg were associated with Fenton in the kidnaping.

Means said Hassel and Greenberg had sold beer to servants in the household of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and that on one occasion when they had delivered beer they had simply picked up the baby and taken it away.

He added that on one occasion, after lengthy negotiations with Fenton for the return of the baby, he returned to Washington and found a memorandum saying that "in an attempt to remove the baby from its hiding place in New Jersey the baby was dropped on its head and was killed."

Means testified yesterday that he had been shown the baby of Colonel Lindbergh by one Wellington Henderson, alleged by him to be one of the kidnapers, on the night of March 22, 1932. The baby, Means said, was on the back seat of an automobile driven by Henderson, and was being taken to Aiken allegedly for delivery to Mrs McLean upon payment of $100,000 ransom.

Men Accused Recently Shot

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 12 (AP)—Max Hassel and Max Greenberg, said by Gaston Means at his trial to have been the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, were slain on April 12 at the Elizabeth Cartaret Hotel. Known as beer racketeers, the men were presumed by police to have been shot to death in their large suite by gangster enemies.

Kidnapers Get 42 Years, $5000 Fines

PEORIA, Ill., May 12 (AP)—The so-called "Lindbergh law" was invoked yesterday to bring sentences to six reputed members of an Illinois-Iowa kidnap gang convicted of complicity in the abductions of Adhemar Huughe, East Moline, and Fred DeFilippi, Spring Valley.

Three of those convicted—Mike Talarico, Davenport, Iowa, Frank Delbono and Joe Varsalona, both Chicago—were given the maximum sentences, 42 years each in the federal penitentiary and $5000 fines, by Judge Louis FitzHenry.

Wesley E. Pritchett, Chicago, was sentenced to serve 22 years and fined $5000; Victor Ciesielski, alias Henie Lee, Davenport, and Carlo Delbono, brother of Frank, Chicago, each was sentenced to serve two years.

Huughe and DeFilippi were abducted in separate kidnapings last winter, and freed after ransom payments totaling about $20,000 in cash and jewelry.

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Schacht Meeting Held High in Value To Support Peace

Hostility to Hitler Places U. S. as Best Friend of German State

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Out of the visit here of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Herr Adolf Hitler's spokesman, is growing the conviction that Washington's relations with Germany are today more important than ever.

This country, it is pointed out by experienced diplomatic observers, is the last great non-partisan power to remain in close and confidential contact with the German Government. Everywhere else, critical and mistrustful feelings have shut off the opportunity of bringing influences to bear on the Fascist leaders.

And it is clear that Dr. Schacht's talks with President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, have been of engrossing interest to both sides. The German spokesman, originally scheduled to leave for New York at the latest by today, again postponed his departure after an exchange of views with Mr. Hull at the State Department today, and now he will leave without much extra time to catch his boat in New York on Saturday.

Important considerations have kept Dr. Schacht in Washington. Undoubtedly he was hearing over the cable that Herr Hitler's other high-powered emissary, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, was receiving a frigid reception in London, where about the only friendly conferee he discovered was Mr. Norman H. Davis.

Dr. Schacht realized, it is said, that Great Britain, long Germany's firmest friend abroad, has been alienated perhaps farther away than any other by the sweeping measures of the Hitlerite Government. Nowhere else have so stinging criticisms of the Fascist experiment been uttered as in the House of Commons.

This is a forceful reason why Dr. Schacht has pushed his talks with the President and Mr. Hull to the wa[illegible]est possible conclusions. It is an added reason why he was prepared to listen to the pacifying injunctions which President Roosevelt must have given him. Thus it is that Washington, and Washington alone of the "neutral" powers, has the ear of Herr Hitler's Government. And, under the theory that a friendly and advisory restraint is more effective than a frigid isolation, there are indications that President Roosevelt is prepared to keep open the contact with Germany.

He recognizes, as do his expert political advisers, that a restraining influence on Germany is perhaps the most valuable factor in the world political situation today. International experts agree that if the peace is broken in the years immediately ahead, it will be broken in central Europe, and the advent of the Hitlerite Government has been hailed outside of Germany as an event laden with imminent dangers.

Without passing on the merits of this judgment, it is a view so widely held that Washington leaders, at least, are anxious to keep their hold on Germany.

Thus the German-American contact is a valuable link to Germany and the United States alike. Whatever diplomatic representations have to be made to the Hitle. Government to secure their coöperation in bringing the disarmament conference to a speedy conclusion are manifestly being made through Washington and its foreign plenipotentiary, Mr. Norman H. Davis.

With Paris hostile, Rome partisan, London nearly hostile, Washington is the last possible "pipe line" into Germany. And the pipe line works in both directions, for even ultra-Nationalist Germany needs some coöperation from the outside world. Otherwise Herr Hitler would hardly have taken the trouble to send Dr. Schacht all the way to the United States.

The specific history of the talks these last few days in Washington is still to be written, since on German and American sides alike the deepest silence has been maintained.

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Equal Citizenship For Nation's Women Backed in Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12 — The Copeland-Dickstein bill, designed to give women citizens of the United States the same rights now enjoyed by male citizens in transmitting their citizenship to children born to them abroad, was favorably reported yesterday by the House Immigration Committee.

The bill would remove all the remaining discriminations against women citizens of the United States in the nationality laws.

Originally introduced at the instance of the National Woman's Party, the bill is also sponsored by the National Association of Women Lawyers, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Zonta Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Association of Women Physicians, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Southern Woman's National Democratic Association

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, chairman of the National Woman's Party, pointed out today that the United States delegation to the coming conference of American Republics to be held at Montevideo, Uru., would be strengthened in advocating an equal rights nationality treaty if the United States laws on nationality were made equal between men and women.

Citing the fact that Argentine, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay already have full equality in nationality, Mrs. Hilles declared, "We do not want the United States to be behind those other countries at this coming conference of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere."

Federal Court Names Jury for Mitchell Case

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—A jury was selected in Federal Court late yesterday to decide whether or not Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, internationally known banker, defrauded the Government of $858,529.68 in income taxes in 1929 and 1930, a crime for which the maximum penalty is five years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Questioning of the talesmen, which took all day, disclosed for the first time that Mr. W. D. Thornton, president of the Greene Cananea Copper Company, is the man to whom Mr. Mitchell claims he sold certain securities in 1930 at a loss so great that he was not obligated to pay an income tax.

Mrs. Mitchell figured in a similar transaction in 1929. Mr. Mitchell subsequently bought back the stock from Mrs. Mitchell and from Thornton, and the Government alleges the sales were spurious and made with the intention of evading the tax.

Philadelphia Opens $2,000,000 Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 — The University Bridge, built at a cost of more than $2,000,000 to provide a direct connection between South and West Philadelphia, was officially opened to traffic here May 10.

Authorized by city council in 1925, the bridge was completed in 1929, but the necessary approaches were not provided for and the bridge remained useless until these were completed. The total cost of the whole improvement, including both approaches was $2,317,712.

The principal span of the bridge is over the Schuylkill River, with underpasses over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, and over the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio. It is a bascule structure and can be raised and lowered in a minute and a quarter.

Barre Business Men Protest to Governor

BARRE, Vt., May 12 (AP)—Approximately 200 business men, at a meeting today, voted to petition Gov. Stanley C. Wilson protesting against the conduct of the National Guard on strike duty in Barre and requesting its withdrawal from the city.

Many of those attending the meeting, which was presided over by City Attorney John Molla, protested what they described as excesses of authority practiced by guardsmen, whose presence, they said, had become repugnant to the residents of Barre. They appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor today and present the petition in person.

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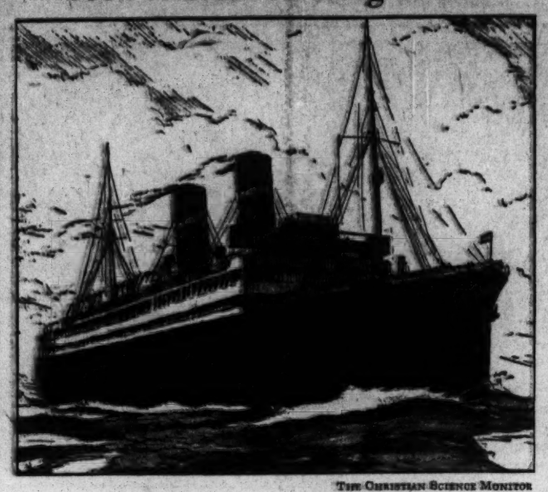

The S. S. Volendam of the Holland America Line.

Holland-America Line Announces 13,000-Mile Cruise

Steamer Volendam Coming to Boston to Embark Passengers on July 3

Something new in European cruises will mark a steamship service to be introduced in Boston on July 3, with the sailing of the Holland-America Line steamer Volendam, officials of the Boston office have just announced.

The Volendam is coming to Boston directly from her home port of Rotterdam to embark passengers for a 13,000-mile cruise, which will include visits to 12 countries. The vessel sails to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean by way of Funchal, Madeira and Cadiz and Seville in Spain.

The Volendam will touch at Algiers, Rome, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Naples and the Riviera. Thence she doubles Gibraltar en route to Holland. Motor trips to The Hague, Brussels, Paris or London will be arranged during the cruise. The vessel proceeds from Rotterdam to Edinburgh, Scotland. From there she crosses the North Sea to ports in Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

The cruise will take 54 days. The fact that passage can be booked for as low as $385, leads Boston port interests to anticipate a volume of patronage which will induce Holland-America Line officials to maintain a regular cruise service out of Boston, it is said.

The Volendam is a modern transatlantic liner of 26,000 tons' displacement, one of an up-to-date fleet maintained by the Dutch shipping firm which embarked on its world shipping service nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

President Signs Bill Making Him a 'Tsar'

(Continued from Page 1)

lief bill which includes the refinancing of farm debts.

The act extends relief not only to farmer borrowers but to mortgage creditors as well.

Holders of farm mortgages will have the privilege of exchanging them for Federal Land Bank bonds, the interest payments upon which are to be guaranteed by the Treasury of the United States.

Farmers whose mortgages are to be exchanged for these bonds will reap the benefit of lower interest rates and more liberal terms of payment.

It is to the interest of all the people of the United States that the benefits of this act should be extended to all who are in need of them and that none should be deprived of them through ignorance or precipitate action.

Warns Against Inpatience

For this reason, I appeal particularly to mortgage creditors and all others who have money claims against farmers. Every effort will be made to administer the act promptly, considerately and justly.

All preparation that could be made in advance by officers of the Federal Land Bank System has been made.

However, applications cannot be acted upon instantly.

Time for examination, appraisal and perfection of records will be necessary.

I urge upon mortgage creditors, therefore, until full opportunity has been given to make effective the provisions of the mortgage refinancing sections of the Farm Relief Act, that they abstain from bringing foreclosure proceedings and making any effort to dispossess farmers who are in debt to them.

I invite their coöperation with the officers of the land banks, the agents of the farm loan commissioner and their farmer debtors to effect agreements which will make foreclosures unnecessary. This is in line both with public duty and private interest.

Women's Clubs Plan Cruise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—The Hudson River is to have its own showboat, but for one day only, Saturday, May 20. The New York League of Business and Professional Women has chartered the S. S. Sandy Hook for that day and in the company of 60 other organizations will sail on a cruise. Professional entertainers, dancing and a bridge tournament will provide the program.

Lowell Strike Settled

LOWELL, Mass., May 12 (AP)—A strike of 200 employees of the Lowell Fertilizer plant was terminated suddenly today when the workers reported, accepting a wage increase of 5 cents a hour. The increase raises the daily wage from $1.60 to $2.

Austrian Régime Intensifies Drive Against Hitlerism

Every Official Required to Take Oath to Defend Independent State

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 11—By comprehensive Cabinet changes the present "authoritative government" in Austria has strengthened its ranks in preparation for more vigorous action, as its fight against the Hitlerites enters its more decisive stage.

Four ministers have been replaced by men whose ability and prestige it is believed will augment the forces of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss. Mr. Emil Fey, who is the active leader of the extreme Right wing anti-parliamentary Fascist group known as the Heimwehr, and who heretofore has been in charge of the police force with the rank of Undersecretary of State, has been raised to the post of Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Fey, Chancellor Dollfuss and Mr. Karl Vaugoin, Minister of Military Affairs, are the "iron men" constituting the bulwark of the dictatorship. Mr. Fey has been largely responsible for the recent drastic police measures taken against Socialists and Nazis and placing him in full charge of the police ministry means giving him a free hand to use all means to enforce law and order.

Besides the Cabinet changes the Government today announced a new oath every state official will be obliged to take, requiring absolute loyalty to an independent Austrian Republic and to the present Government, and prohibiting membership in any political party directed from abroad.

All these steps show that the Dollfuss Government is determined to fight Hitlerism to the bitter end and to exert every effort to prevent union with Germany and the doing away of Austrian independence.

These drastic measures were provoked by recent National Socialist disorders in Innsbruck and other Tyrol towns and by attacks on Jewish students in the university, resulting in injuries to a dozen persons, including two Americans.

Austrian Nazis on their part have invited a group of Reich Ministers and high officials to come here from Berlin, defying Chancellor Dollfuss, and they profess to laugh at the Government's restrictive measures. National Socialists say 50 per cent of the new auxiliary police are made up of criminals, and that if the Government dismissed all Nazi officials the state machine would cease functioning, since the intelligentsia is overwhelmingly Hitlerist.

Germany's Workers United in Congress Of Fascist Texture

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 11—Complete regimentation of German labor along the lines of the Italian corporate state was inaugurated with the first German labor congress here. For the first time all German labor associations, both white collar workers and manual laborers, met together.

The congress marked a final blow to former independent trade unionism as Chancellor Adolf Hitler, in a speech, declared he would view as the greatest honor of his life recognition of his having "won over the German worker for Germany."

After explaining that the existing organization for regulating industrial relations, especially between employers and employed, needed alteration, in order to keep abreast of changes wrought by industrialization, to overcome the harmful effect of Marxism and to give the state a proper place in the present democratic development, Herr Hitler declared the time ripe for the grant of new power in these matters.

Such power, he said, can only be under state leadership, since the state is the real authority to undertake such tasks. The Government had taken over the disbanded trade unions, not to destroy but to save them, and the aims of the state were not directed against the worker, but with his coöperation a new edifice was to be built.

His great task, the Chancellor concluded, would be to act as an "honorable broker" between the different interests, bringing both employer and employee to realize that state control seeks nothing other than the general well-being.

Philadelphia Farm To Feed 300 Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Carrying out the policy of helping the unemployed to help themselves, the Barter Association of this city has opened up a tract of 60 acres which will be farmed for the benefit of all members who wish to participate.

The land, located between Glenside and Chestnut Hill, was donated for the purpose by Mr. George W. Emlen. According to the plan, each man working on the farm will receive credit for the number of hours he works, and will be paid for this work in produce from the farm.

Formal opening of the project occurred May 10, when Dr. Albert W. Eastburn, rector of St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal Church, and secretary of the Barter Association, pronounced the invocation. Four exchanges of the association are allied for the farm project, and it is expected that enough produce to support 300 families will be raised during the next four months. The International Harvester Company has donated farming implements, and the Atlantic Refinery is supplying oil and gasoline for use in the farm machinery.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Comedy duo.
6:30 NBC, "Major Sharp and Minor."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chain" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, Organ recital, Archer Gibson.
9:15 "Singing Legionnaires"; duo.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker, male quartet; female trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Music Is My Hobby."
10:15 Jimmy McHale's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:30 Simmons College Glee Club.
12:00-1:00—Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Talk; pianist.
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; organ.
7:15 "Jack, Ted, Bud and Roy," songs.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, disease.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang, quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Country Club"; Alex Morrison; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 Eliot Daniel's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-299m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
5:55 "Barbecue Charlie," songs.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Organ recital.
8:15 Newspaper sketch.
8:30 CBS, "Triple Bar X Days and Nights."
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "Inside Story—Gene Tunney," sketch, with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:45 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:00 CBS, "Dancing Echoes."
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Speakers program.
7:30 "Question and Answer Man."
8:00 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Chemical Society talk.
9:15 Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; John Medbury; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, pianist.
5:15 "Vagabond of Air," poems.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Garden Club, with Bob Emery.
6:45 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 String quartet.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:15 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:30 a. m.—Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs; talk; soloists.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators.
1:15 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Troubadours.
3:15 p. m.—Talk, "Cultured English."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Tango Orchestra
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Westchester Male Glee Club; soloist.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:00-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—B. U.-Brown freshman debate.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game; Fred Hoey reporting.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Firestone Tire Sales Gain

AKRON, Ohio, May 12—Harvey Firestone Sr., president of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which has stepped up operations to capacity basis, said sales are running 60 per cent greater than a year ago.

German Students Burn Thousands Of Banned Books

Works of Many Noted Authors, Including American, Cast Into Flames

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 11—"Let all the world observe that the cultural foundations of the November republic have disappeared and from the ruins a new spirit is arising of which we are the standard bearers. Hence I beseech you, fellow students, to join the ranks of the new Reich and in these flames recognize not the mere symbol of the end of the old epoch but also the rise of a new epoch. Never was student youth so justified as now to be proud of life, its tasks and duties."

Thus Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich's Minister of Propaganda, ended his speech at Opera Square, Berlin, at last midnight while thousands of "anti-German" books were being condemned to the flames. These books, which had been gathered by the official student body in Berlin during the past few days from different bookshops, were borne by a torchlight procession of students from their headquarters to the square, where a pyre of materials well soaked in petrol was already prepared.

Led by their leader, the students followed, hurling book after book onto the fire. As each book fell into the flames the student recited a solemn incantation similar to the following: "Against the falsification of German history and the degradation of its ideals—as respect for the German past, I condemn to the flames the works of (for example) Emil Ludwig."

Similarly Munich students held a torchlight procession and paraded to Koenigsplatz for the burning of Marxists, pacifists and other books by Jewish authors.

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—Only the ashes remained today of thousands of books by German and foreign authors, Americans included, burned all over the country last night.

Rain almost disrupted the ceremony in Berlin. It began to fall as students were trucking the collected books to the pyre. On Roemerberg Heights, at Frankfort-on-Main, 15,000 saw the demonstration.

Among the books blacklisted for burning were those of several American writers, including Franz Boaz, Helen Keller, Upton Sinclair and Jack London, and volumes by such famous writers as Dr. Albert Einstein, Emil Ludwig, Karl Marx, Trotsky and Karl Liebknecht.

The books condemned to the blaze started their last ride to the staccato command of student storm troop leaders.

Caricatures of Jews and of Jewish fraternity insignia also were mounted on the trucks.

Squads of Nazi student storm troopers, steel helmeters, and fraternity members in gay uniforms were in the procession, carrying torches and singing.

Gerhard Krueger, leader of the Student Federation, said the book burning, climaxing similar ceremonies at other German universities, marked the beginning of a "new scientific spirit built upon the experiences of the storm trooper."

He declared books of Emil Ludwig and Erich M. Remarque were being destroyed because "youth has gained respect for German tradition."

The torchlight procession was augmented by thousands of civilians as it approached the opera.

Birds Go In for Penthouses, Go Out When Fire Siren Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—A couple of birds discovered it does not pay to be too modern and urban when it comes to setting up housekeeping. They were probably sparrows, for they knew the ways of the city, and appreciated the advantages of these new steel, "prefabricated" houses the magazines have been describing.

A few days ago, the young bird couple finished house-hunting. They had found a wonderful penthouse apartment, just a swoop from a huge grain elevator and barely a flutter from a bubbling drinking fountain. The open country was scarcely a minute away by air transit. Since the rent was free, the sparrows moved in.

A graceful arched door opened into the living room. Mrs. Sparrow was really "enthused" over that—just the latest modern touch, you know. The walls were of solid metal, copper, if Jack Sparrow wasn't mistaken, and what's more, the walls were circular. Just the shape to fit a nest snugly. Over all was a conical roof which not only kept out rain, but which would also provide welcome shade in the hot summer months.

Mrs. Sparrow, thinking of youngsters and of the value of fresh air in these modern days of child-rearing, remarked about the excellent ventilation from below through the queer sort of grating that constituted the floor of the apartment.

Jack was excited about the ornamental perch just outside the door—a kind of lever, it seemed. What a "comfy" front porch, where a chubby could loll in the welcome cool of a summer evening! Without much hesitation, Jack and his wife fell to, gathering the makings of a comfortable nest to furnish the penthouse.

But one noon they were rudely evicted, and here's how:

About 11:30, the roof of the J. E. Moore home caught fire, and neighbors turned in an alarm. The fire station answered, but the Moores and the neighbors listened in vain for the loud fire whistle to summon the volunteer firemen to man the trucks. After a few minutes, however, the fire trucks sped around the corner. All was action as the department went to work, and 10 minutes later the fire was out.

Back at the station, Chief Carl Smith set out to discover why the fire siren failed to sound; it had worked all right last week when that call came in late in the evening. Everything seemed in order. Funny! Then he climbed up to the platform that supports the big whistle—and he found the trouble.

The Sparrows had "moved into" the mouth of the terrifying siren that scares children at night. The sticks and twigs that they had gathered in their "penthouse" had become wedged in the flanges of the siren and it wouldn't turn.

Chief Smith thinks he will put a coarse-meshed screen around the whistle to keep out other househunters.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, May 12—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $52,000,000 during the week ended May 10 to a total of $564,000,000. This compares with $512,000,000 last week and with $438,000,000 on May 11, 1932.

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Medal for Baker Rewards Services In Soldiers' Aid

Miss Booth and C. W. Beers Also Cited by Institute of Social Sciences

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—Gold medals of the National Institute of Social Sciences, awarded each year for "distinguished services rendered to humanity," were presented to Mr. Newton D. Baker, Miss Evangeline Booth and Mr. Clifford W. Beers at the regular annual dinner of the organization last night.

Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in presenting the medal to Mr. Baker, said that one of the chief services for which the award was made has not been generally known or appreciated.

"I speak with first-hand knowledge when I say that Newton D. Baker had more to do than other men with determining and fixing the conditions under which 4,000,000 American boys put on the national uniform in 1917 and 1918," he said. "He thought of them not only in their capacity as soldiers, but first of all as human beings."

In acknowledging the award, Mr. Baker urged the importance of the social sciences. In a nation which, having accomplished much in the field of pure and applied science, has not thoroughly mastered the art of living or of making the most of leisure, the development of the social sciences is especially needed, he said.

Dr. C. Stuart Gager, president of the institute, who presided, revealed that Mr. Baker had declined at first to accept the medal, saying that most of the services for which he was to be honored had been performed by others. Mr. Willard, however, persuaded him to accept it.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise presented the medal to Miss Booth, and Dr. Haven Emerson made the presentation to Mr. Beers, who won the distinction for his work as founder of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

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Cultural Exchange Urged for Amity Of South America

'Too Much Business,' Says Dr. Duggan at Institute in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., May 12—"The trouble with our relations with Latin-Americans is that they have been too much based upon business," Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia.

"The spiritual and cultural aspects of life have had too little part," he continued. "The result is that the average Latin American considers ours a materialistic civilization in which standardization and mechanization play a major part.

"They admire our initiative and efficiency, but they do not believe that a people who have devoted a century to what they believe the almost exclusively material development of their country have had time or the inclination for things spiritual."

More than $6,500,000,000 of American money is today invested in Latin America, Dr. Duggan reported. Of this amount, $2,500,000,000 are loans by banks to governments and the remainder is investments by individuals and corporations in all kinds of internal improvements. In spite of the resentment of young Latin Americans, many of whom, according to Dr. Duggan, "believe their country is controlled and exploited by foreigners, especially Americans," this investment has raised the standards of living there and has diffused knowledge of manual skill and technical ability.

Most of the Americans who visit Latin America go there purely on business, the speaker pointed out. "Few scholars, statesmen, or men of affairs representing the best of our civilization go to the Latin-American countries," Dr. Duggan said. "When they do, they seldom can speak the language or are familiar with the customs and institutions."

"Fortunately the awakened interest on the part of the young people in the Latin American countries in the development of their countries has resulted in their coming in large numbers to our universities and technical schools instead of, as formerly, going to Europe.

"They go back to their own countries with a much better knowledge of our civilization and usually a much friendlier attitude to our country, an attitude which they try to spread. If we can develop to an increasing extent cultural and spiritual coöperation of all kinds between the Latin Americans and ourselves, our relations will be upon a much friendlier and happier foundation."

Public Works Program Means Big Tax Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

as widely as possible, may be accepted. In any case the name "sales tax" is not likely to be used, for the Administration is expected to find "prosperity tax" much more grateful to its ears.

Further light was thrown on the tentative bill by its sponsors as conferences continued yesterday. It was pointed out that although practically all industry would come in under the feature setting up federal control, the terms under which it entered the plan, and the self-governing code would be a matter for its own initiative. Failing to submit such a code, however, the federal authorities would have the right to prescribe the conditions by which the control board would work.

The object of the bill, as explained here today is the "encouragement, promotion and requirement" of the establishment of trade agreements within private industry, looking to regulation of wages, hours and the control of production. Industries would be given full authority to set up self-government. The coal industry, for example, would be encouraged to write its own "constitution."

Subject to Approval

Acceptance of this document would be by majority vote. The document would be subject to approval by the Federal Control Board. Once approved by the majority of the industry and the control board, the agreement—under the projected arrangement—would become permanent and binding.

In point of fact what would be established would closely resemble the so-called "cartels" of Europe. These play a part of the first importance in determining output, wages and hours. Cartels have been permitted in export trade under the Webb-Pomerene Act, which permits various private groups to enter collective arrangements.

They have never been permitted in the domestic field, and in fact have been specifically excluded by antitrust laws. The Wagner bill would have the effect of "cartelizing" American industry.

Once the written agreement for an industry was set up, the individual firms would have recourse only to the courts. The tentative Wagner bill also provides for collective bargaining, it is understood, as to wages and hours. This feature is supposed to appeal to organized labor and may modify opposition in this direction to the proposed relaxation of the antitrust laws.

Mrs. Roosevelt to Edit Page in Woman's Magazine

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Gertrude Lane, editor of Woman's Home Companion, announced May 10 that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will edit a department in the magazine to be entitled "Mrs. Roosevelt's Page," beginning with the August issue.

"The department will be a readers' forum," the announcement said, "in which Mrs. Roosevelt will endeavor to disouss the problems which are uppermost in the minds of American women, as indicated in her day-to-day correspondence. Mrs. Roosevelt desires to conduct a forum where all ages can meet, a department for the discussion of all sorts of problems which come up in the daily life of men, women and children."

Fascist Fervor Sweeps the Tempelhof Field

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

SALUTE TO HITLER

Massed Ranks of Hitlerites Pledge Allegiance to New Chancellor in Great Rally on Famous Berlin Drill Ground.

Split at Geneva Brings Parley Near Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

ously here, it is still hoped that reason will triumph.

Almost the entire German press today publishes long comments condemning Geneva's findings that German organizations like the National Socialist Storm Troops or the Steel Helmets have a military character and the press is so convinced that the disarmament c nference is breaking up that it is discussing the question of responsibility for the impending catastrophe.

The Geneva resolution is interpreted here as either a "mad-house decision" or as a "new French trick designed to keep Germany subjugated."

The Berliner Lokal Anzeiger says that if a similar resolution is again passed in the disarmament committees, then the dullest must see that such methods cannot insure European peace.

Under the title "truth about the German organizations, none have weapons," the Volkische Beobachter, government organ, declares that these organizations have neither military training nor organization and in case of war are quite unusable in the national army. Their real tasks, the paper continues, are the inner political security of the state, social welfare and the fighting of Communism and unemployment.

Germania, the journal of the Roman Catholic Center Party writes: "Those who sabotage disarmament are working consciously and systematically for negative ends at the Geneva conference, since they consider the present an excellent opportunity to decide the issue against Germany."

German press opinion is summarized in the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, declaring that the Geneva issues "do not concei . paragraphs and compromises, but a clear answer to the question, has Germany an equal status or not, and do the victorious powers of 1918 desire to disarm or not?

"Further subjugation of Germany and its permanent disarmament is their end. We were betrayed by the promises of President Wilson's 14 points, on the grounds of war guilt lies; we were disarmed and dishonored, and, according to French madness for power, will never again be free people capable of bearing arms. We desire not war and do not contemplate a return of lost territory by force."

Last-Minute Solution To Save Arms Parley Hoped For in France

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 12—Reports published here of an impending breakdown of the Disarmament Conference due to Germany's intransigence and determination to rearm have caused serious apprehension in France.

The entire press today expresses concern at the crisis precipitated at Geneva by the statement of the Reich's delegation, which is interpreted here as amounting to declaration that Germany intends to rearm, regardless of the results of the Disarmament Conference. The hope is generally voiced that a last-moment solution will be found, since France desires above all to avoid rearmament of the Reich.

The French view of the situation is given in typical editorial comment of the semiofficial Temps:

"The Disarmament Conference still finds itself blocked by the stand of the German delegation. It continues obstinately to demand the disarmament of other nations while claiming for itself the right to rearm in spite of the military, naval and air clauses of the Versailles treaty.

"Germany does not want to make the continental armies uniform, because it intends to keep the Reichswehr, a professional army of an offensive character, as well as its militia, which it claims the right to organize. It does not want its semi-military organizations or its militarized police to be considered as effectives. It insists on the unreserved application of equality rights, so as to be able to possess all the arms authorized by other countries. In fact it wants the Geneva conference, whose task is the elaboration of a general convention for the reduction of armaments, to result actually in the rearmament of those countries whose national forces were strictly limited by the Versailles treaty." Approval is widely expressed of the statement by Lord Hailsham in London that this treaty would still continue to bind Germany in case it withdraws from the conference.

French opinion is also distinctly aroused at the burning of "un-German" books at Berlin. Traditionally devoted to liberty of thought, the French press characterizes the act as a return to intellectual medievalism.

These events tend to make the papers here attribute fuller importance to the principal result of the recent Franco-American conversations, giving evidence that the United States appreciates France's need for security and is ready to recognize that American peace and prosperity are linked inseparably to that of the rest of the world.

M. Edouard Herriot, in his first public statement since his arrival from America, writes in the Ere Nouvelle: "This doctrine, this attitude, this will to collaborate constitutes an essential condition of all future international policy, therefore of any policy of peace. Not to grasp that hand held out to us, not to accept and continue the conversations with the United States on a plane of reason and justice, would be an immense mistake, which democrats will not make. To Nationalists I put the following question: 'In Europe today, as it is being revealed to us with so many sources of conflagration, where else could you find for us sufficient elements of security?'"

Agencies Back Government On Legal Advertising

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The American Association of Advertising Agencies opened its sixteenth annual convention yesterday with a pledge of coöperation with the Government on legislation that does not hamper legitimate advertising.

A resolution adopted by the executive board expressed "sympathy with the announced purpose of the Government to discourage and prevent false or unfair advertising." The action followed word that Mr. R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was drafting an administration bill requiring Government approval of food and drug advertising after conferences with advertisers and other interests.

Rivera Ordered to Stop Work on World Fair Mural

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Señor Diego Rivera was ordered to discontinue work on his mural for the General Motors Building at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition yesterday.

Mr. Albert Kahn, architect for the Automobile Corporation, so advised the Mexican artist in a telegram to discontinue with the Chicago mural, but added that he would still do his best to get permission for Rivera to proceed. The artist said he would make no move for a reconsideration by the General Motors officials.

New Reich Weighed by British

* * *

Former Attitude of Friendship Altered By Doubts of Fairness of Hitlerism

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The outstanding political fact in Great Britain at the moment, a fact of vital international importance, is the unquestionable change of public opinion in respect to Germany. Hitherto there has been great sympathy with the country which was placed under many disabilities by the Versailles treaty, and even such part-authors of the European statute as Mr. Lloyd George have eloquently pleaded for a lightening of the imposed conditions.

Now there is real suspicion of Germany's intentions. A visit to England has brought me into contact with diplomatic authorities and with numerous intelligent citizens, and everywhere I find that the excesses of Hitlerism, perhaps exaggerated, perhaps far less significant than is generally believed, have nevertheless transformed British thought.

"There is no British opinion, properly speaking, on foreign affairs," said a well-known writer; "but there is a definite British feeling. We do not, as a people, reason about events, but rather we sense their meaning. We do not take up a particular attitude because it is logical, but simply because it strikes us as fair."

Intolerant of Intolerance

It was "fair" to help Germany to recover its old position. It was "fair" to extend a sympathetic hand. But anti-Semitism is a sentiment extremely repugnant to the British, and the reports from Germany, to whatever extent they may be well founded, have shocked all classes. Tolerance is peculiarly a British virtue, and the Nazi discrimination between the "pure" German and the "tainted" German is producing a considerable effect on the British people.

A popular novelist who has been pro-German said to me: "All these stories, though doubtless some of them are not true, cannot but make us remember the old war propaganda about atrocities. Of course we had either forgotten or had rejected the former tales of brutality. They were ancient history, and we wanted only to live on good terms with our former enemies and to bring about a Franco-German reconciliation. But now these current accounts of new brutalities take us back to the war years and many of us are confirmed in a regrettable view that there is a strain of brutality across the Rhine. I don't say we are justified in thus generalizing, but the process is inevitable."

Germany has in a few weeks, he continued, done more to alienate British feeling than had been done in the opposite direction in as many years.

Grey's Opinion Carries Weight

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Grey and others have pronounced discourses which are like warning bells. There cannot be international confidence, if there appears to be a revival of German militarism, accompanied by persecutions. After all, it was against German Imperialism that the British statesmen threw the whole of their forces, and they have no desire to witness its renaissance.

Particularly has the pronouncement of Lord Grey made a profound impression in political circles. Though he takes very little active part in politics, he is listened to with the greatest respect, and he carries immense weight. His voice is not that of a partisan. He stands above groups, and speaks with serenity of judgment.

Everywhere I heard his judicious statement praised. It is considered impossible to hold out the hand of friendship if Germany does not respond. If Germany were now as heavily armed as in 1914 there would be insecurity; and one of the guarantees of peace is a Germany which is not in a position to wage war.

It depends on Germany itself whether this new feeling in Great Britain diminishes or develops. If Hitlerism settles down to the practice of normal government, then the good will of England will not be lacking. But any continuance of violence, either in language or in deed, may now have a decisive influence on British policy.

The thesis of revision of treaties is not incompatible with the respect of treaties. Until there is an agreed alteration there must be no menace of unilateral action. It may prove dangerous to allow any country to believe it can proceed with impunity to the execution of plans which arouse determined opposition in a number of European countries.

There has seldom been such plain-speaking as that which Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, the Roumanian spokesman of the Little Entente, has just used in London; and what is more, he has found a receptive soil. It would be well, having regard to the temper of British feeling, for the German Government to display moderation and patience, instead of betraying a hasty extremism.

Drive for Economy In Local Governing Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 12—A statewide campaign to reduce the high cost of local governments is under way today by the New York State branch of the National Economy League, which aims to bring to bear on the subdivisions of government the same retrenchment pressure successfully employed in the league's national drive. Announcement of the campaign was made by Col. Arthur F. Cosby, secretary of the state branch, of which Dr. Linsly R. Williams is chairman.

Colonel Cosby said the league would offer leadership in a move to coördinate all local taxpayers' associations and other citizen groups seeking public economies in a compact state-wide body that would provide a united front for reductions in government expenses.

The program of the campaign, he said, includes such steps as "amending the state constitution to open the way for efficient reorganization of local government to grant home rule, and legislative repeal of mandatory laws now forcing high expenditures on counties, cities, villages and other local governmental units, whether they wish them or not."

Auburn Shipments Gain

CHICAGO, May 12—Shipments by Auburn Automobile Company for the first 10 days of May equaled shipments for the entire month of May, 1932, according to President W. H. Beal. In May, 1932, Auburn shipped 348 cars. In April this year shipments were 1138, compared with 1124 in April 1932.

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Set-In Cupboards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO COAX a bare wall space into a decoration by fitting it with a clever set-in cupboard is a fascinating pursuit, and one which may be undertaken, provided there is a little carpentry skill available for the foundation and an artistic interest for the finishing. These cupboards are modest in their demands for space, as they utilize the slight depth between ordinary partitions for objects that do not require more than a few inches to be displayed in, or accept the greater depth available, perhaps around a chimney, without encroaching upon space otherwise in use.

In order to build these cabinets, one should carefully lay out a plan and decide exactly upon the measurements. Then draw the outline on the wall and cut the hole, using a chisel and cutting the edges as cleanly as possible. However, if the plaster does come out unevenly the damage may be repaired with patching plaster if the frame of the cupboard does not conceal the edge.

Sometimes a plan may be made with regard to the position of the studs, as this can be determined by rapping on the wall with a hammer and judging the placing of the studs by the sound. If the box fits exactly between two or three studs the nailing will be slightly simplified, but if the position of the cupboard must be decided without regard to the studs this, too, can be easily managed. Studs are never very far apart and if the hole discloses one in the way, it can be cut away and a frame-work to nail to patched in.

There is a great difference in the shelf depth possible to gain between partitions, as houses are differently constructed, but even if it is only three, four, or five inches there are many charming things that can be displayed in a shallow cupboard. Sometimes it is possible to widen the shelves by carrying the cupboard through into the adjoining space, if the space happens to be in a coat closet or similar place where the jutting is not objectionable.

Building the Cupboard

The construction of the cupboard itself is completed as a unit. It is wise to use one-half-inch boards for the frame and stronger boards for the side supports and shelves. To nail the shelves securely together is perfectly possible and they will be strong enough in most cases; however, the shelves may be mortised together as a more finished piece of cabinetmaking. A piece of building board will make a satisfactory backing.

Much of the success of the cupboard depends on the clever arrangement of the shelves, and much on the design of the frame. Simple or more elaborate scroll patterns are effective for frames and can be drawn on the one-half-inch board and cut out with a saw. The frame is nailed to the sides with small wire nails, given a pound with a nail set and touched with putty.

When the cupboard is completely built as a unit, it is then put into the opening and nailed to the studs. The frame, if allowed to come well over the outside edge of the shelves, will cover any slight defects that occurred in the cutting for the inset.

After the carpentry is complete, the finishing is interesting; for the effectiveness begins to come to light and a host of possible color combinations will suggest themselves. The deciding factor will, of course, be the colors already used in the room; however some general color ideas will give guidance and they may be changed and varied until just the right note is struck.

In living-rooms where yellow, gray, or green, in varying shades is used in the wall treatment with harmonizing woodwork, accents of yellow, orange, or Chinese red will be attractive in the cupboard. The inside of the shelves might be a sunny yellow with edges orange and the frame Chinese red. Or a gold finish is interesting, pleasantly formal and has a touch of elegance that is welcome in the room where we receive our friends. Japanese gold paper has a lovely, soft quality and may be pasted on the back and shelves as a lining.

Gay Linings

If the cupboard is backed with building board, the gold paper is pasted on before the back is nailed to the shelves. Wall paper paste is satisfactory, if put on carefully, and a little glue may be added to make the edges doubly secure. Coral, vermilion or black will then edge the shelves and paint the frame. This makes a most attractive background for the living-room accessories that grace set-in shelves—midget plants in pretty little containers, objets d'art and favorite books in bright bindings. Many tiny plants of the cactus family will grow and keep green in the not very ideal conditions of the cabinet, but in selecting plants this trying condition must be kept in mind.

For the dining-room cabinet glassware is very decorative and shows beautifully on the narrow shelves. The best colors to give an effective background are blues and greens. Varieties of blue and green may be used, but the darker, fuller shades should not be passed by as they lend a rich contrast to the delicacy of the glassware. By painting the frame of the cupboard to harmonize with the woodwork the color treatment is brought into harmony with the room.

Sometimes the impetus for making a wall cupboard in the kitchen will tend toward decoration, for no longer is that room left dreary. The utensils used at the stove may be most efficiently grouped in a small built-in cupboard that will take a gay decoration most cheerfully. A plaid paper, mounted in the same way as the gold paper for the glass cupboard, is an appropriate kitchen pattern and may be done in many color schemes. Red is a vibrant, fine color and with the red plaid paper, red shelves and frame may fit nicely into a kitchen where the walls are light in value and the equipment predominantly white, or black and white.

Delicate combinations of the lovely bedroom tones present themselves in tempting array for the shelves built in around a dressing table. Sky blue for the frame and pale orchid for the inside will be a perfect foil for bottles and other toilet articles. A poudre blue lining with a shell pink edge and frame is delightful and with a canary yellow lining and apple green frame the edging of the frame and shelves take effectively the accent of gold.

There are a host of possibilities for making wall decorations out of these simply built cupboards that will mean a remarkable change for many an uninteresting wall space.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Frank Fleming

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2. The Monitor is printing a picture and story section May 31 telling about it.
Guess I had better read up on it.
3. My wife and I are going. Better come along.
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Menu for a Club Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON DAYS when I am attending a club meeting in the afternoon and expect to arrive home quite late, I often decide on the following menu, which is a source of great delight to my family and one of equally great convenience to me. While I am still clearing up the breakfast things, I begin the preparations, for the kidney bean soup must be cooked very slowly, and if I am to leave home by noon, I must start this evening meal quite early in the morning.

Red Kidney Bean Soup

Cook
1 large veal bone, and
2 cans red kidney beans in
2 quarts water, until soft. Remove beans and put through colander, return the puree to the liquor and cook until sufficiently thick. Chop
2 hard boiled eggs and slice
1 lemon. Place these in the soup tureen and pour the hot soup over them. Be sure to serve one slice of lemon and some of the finely chopped egg in each bowl of soup. The essence of bean and veal has a delicious flavor, but is very rich and the lemon serves to cut the richness and makes it all the more palatable. Serves eight persons.

English Tea Biscuits

Sift together
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt, mix in thoroughly
2 heaping teaspoons lard, add
½ cup milk approximately; just enough milk is needed to make a stiff batter. Stir with a spoon until thick, then drop batter off of a spoon into hot, well greased muffin tins. Bake in a quick oven. This batter may be made up in the morning, and put into a tightly covered container in the refrigerator until time for the evening meal. These tea biscuits are delicious when served hot with a thin slice of American cheese inside each tiny biscuit, as an accompaniment to a cucumber aspic, or other tart green salad. When used this way, it is best to bake them until only slightly brown, cut open, insert the cheese, and reheat just before serving. (Makes about 15 small biscuits.)

Cheese Souffle

Put
2 tablespoons butter, and
1 heaping tablespoon flour, in a double boiler; stir until smooth. Add
½ cup warm milk
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook two minutes, draw aside, add well-beaten yolks of
3 eggs, and
1 cup grated American cheese. Stir over fire until well mixed. Set aside to cool. Fifteen minutes before serving, fold in
3 egg whites beaten stiffly. Pour into buttered baking dish; cook until firm and brown. If the cheese is all grated beforehand, it takes very little time to mix the rest of this very excellent dish. It will serve six. The only fault that could be found with it is that there never seems to be enough!

Frozen Fruit Salad

Drain juice off of
1 large-sized can of assorted fruits, cut into small pieces. Whip
½ pint cream, season to taste with 4X (confectioner's) sugar and vanilla, and blend with
¼ pint very stiff mayonnaise. Line the bottom of the refrigerator pan with the fruit, then put a layer of the dressing on top of that, then another layer of fruit and so on, until the pan is well filled. Garnish the top with maraschino cherries which have been cut into halves, placing the cut side down. When frozen, cut into blocks with the cherry in the center of each block and serve on crisp lettuce leaves. If desired a special fruit salad dressing may be made. This amount serves eight persons.

Golden Salad Dressing

Mix
3 eggs
2 tablespoons flour
¾ cup sugar
1 teaspoon dry mustard, in the top of a double boiler. Add
½ cup lemon juice
½ cup pineapple juice, and cook over hot water, until thick. When cool, add
1 cup whipped cream. Any fruit juices may be used, or a combination of all fruit juices.

This most refreshing salad is of course made in the morning, and it finishes off the otherwise homely meal in grand style. It may be served right along with the cheese souffle and tea biscuits as a salad course or it can be served last as a dessert.

M. M.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Kitchens In Their Places

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the rooms in a home a kitchen is, I think, most inclined to acquire that unlovely trait of character known as self-importance. I never knew just what it was that made kitchens so much more personal and "touchy" than other rooms, until I read "Mountain Verities" by Zephine Humphrey.

And, by the way, Zephine Humphrey packs more common sense and real home-maker's philosophy into a few pages of her books than many writers get into whole volumes. It is impossible to read "Winterwise," "The Beloved Community" or "Mountain Verities," without acquiring a deeper reverence for homes as sanctuaries, and home making as an especial privilege and blessing.

Again, by the way—you see how it is when one speaks of Zephine Humphrey, don't you?—I recently sat at luncheon by the side of someone who knows her and has been a guest in her home. We talked about her books and about Dorset, Vermont. I was told of the kindly cordiality with which people are welcomed to that interesting place where Zephine writes and Christopher paints. I went home and whispered into the ears of a speedometer, that registers nearly 70,000 miles, that it must keep spinning around until it marked the end of a journey to Dorset, sometime this summer. If it does, I will tell you about it.

* * *

But to return to that kitchen. Suppose it to be a perfectly lovely, modern, shiny, efficient room. You have finished "tidying up" after dinner, and smugly you have congratulated yourself that you are a "perfect housekeeper." Everything is polished and placed.

As you reënter the living room you preen your feathers with self-satisfaction. Your world, your little world, which you have allowed to be encompassed by the four walls of a kitchen, is in perfect order.

The doorbell rings. Two or three young people have come to spend the evening with your sons and daughters. You welcome them cordially. You enjoy their chatter, games and music. The house is theirs—with reservations.

Someone suggests fudge, or a cup of cocoa That is your opportunity to slay this exaggerated self-importance. Your immaculate kitchen is registering a protest: it is bathed and put to bed, why should it be disturbed? What if cocoa stains should be allowed to remain on the enamel stove, or fudge, sticky fudge, be spilled on the dustless floor?

* * *

Well, what if it should? Haven't you just said to yourself that the floor was so clean that "anyone could eat off it"? That remark has been made so often that it is time it were put to the test.

If you are wise you put your kitchen in its place in the scheme of things. The young people have a glorious time, and probably they surprise you by leaving the over-particular member of your family of rooms looking even happier and more comfortable than before they entered it.

* * *

A teacher of home economics in a high school said recently that her greatest difficulty was in getting mothers to allow their daughters to do at home the things which they were learning to do at school.

One mother not long ago received a letter from a young woman who had at one time been a classmate of her daughter's in high school. The writer said that the letter was written to express her growing appreciation to a woman who had allowed her to "work and play in her lovely kitchen," a privilege which had not been accorded in her own home.

A "perfect housekeeper" is one who, in the words of Christopher to Zephine, "will be all right as soon as she gets rid of her old habits."

Today's *New* RECIPE

CHOCOLATE CHIFFON PIE
(Filling for one 10-inch pie)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
6 level tablespoons cocoa or 2 squares chocolate
4 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix the cocoa or chocolate and boiling water until smooth. Add softened gelatine, dissolving thoroughly. To this mixture add egg yolks, slightly beaten, one-half cup sugar, salt and vanilla. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and the other one-half cup sugar. Fill baked pie shell and chill. Just before serving spread over pie a thin layer of whipped cream.

Delicious! Light and fluffy and so delicious that every member of the family will be enthusiastic about it. For other equally new and delicious pie, dessert, salad, and main dish recipes you can make with Knox Sparkling Gelatine, write for the FREE Knox recipe books. Package of Knox makes 4 different dishes, 6 generous servings each.

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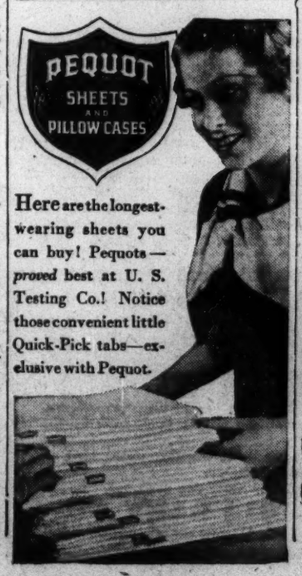

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Fashion Nuggets

Gay garden prints will continue popular throughout the summer. For these dresses with matching coats predominate rather than the three-piece suit. White piqué and organdie trim give an air of coolness. The sailor type of hat made of organdie or piqué adds a bit of charm.

* * *

Skirts of evening frocks are becoming fuller and this is often accomplished by pleated or circular flounces. The back line of the blouse retains its low cut. The skirt remains long, showing a slight train tendency in the sides and at the back.

* * *

Colorful, yet not entirely of the sports type, is the "brunch" frock, a frock suitable to the wearer who is fortunate enough to be able to indulge in a quiet repast at the club midway between the morning and the 1 o'clock meal. This type is a little dressier than the usual morning ensemble.

* * *

The shirtwaist dress is fast coming into its own—not only for tailored wear, but for other types of costume, such as those for afternoon and dinner use. A white collar and revers trim a tailored blouse forming the upper part of a soft chiffon dinner frock.

* * *

Sheer gloves, and bags of mousseline-de-soie are chic, and add crispness to the dinner gown. The gloves are wrist-length, usually with a flared double ruffle. The bag conforms to the line of the glove.

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The Home Forum

What Do We Know of the Text of the Gospels?

By KIRSOPP LAKE
(Professor of History in Harvard University)

I

IT WOULD be reasonable to suppose that in Palestine there should have been preserved the earliest records of the life of Jesus, but apparently it was not so. Salvation may be from the Jews, but the Gospels are from the Greeks. It is indeed often suggested that our Gospels, or some of them, are translations from Semitic originals, but no manuscript of these originals has ever yet been found, though learned and valuable attempts have often been made to reconstruct them from the Greek. Almost from the beginning, Christian missionaries found a hearing among the Greeks and none among the Jews. The primitive church in Jerusalem, under the leadership of James, the brother of the Lord, lasted but a few years, and perished when it and the rest of the Jews were driven out of Jerusalem by the Romans. The historical church of Jerusalem in the second century was as entirely a Greek church as it is today. The Gospels are the missionary literature of the first disciples to the Greek-speaking world. This is so much the case that, even in Jewish literature, the Gospels are referred to by their Greek name "evangelion," written in Hebrew characters.

Nevertheless, it is natural that a search for lost documents in the original Aramaic should be made from time to time. St. Jerome made such a search when he went to Palestine in the fourth century, and success has now been claimed by Mr. Lamsa, whose most recent book is entitled "My Neighbour Jesus." Unfortunately, however, he has merely introduced to a wider circle a book already well known to students, called the Peshitto, a translation of the Greek Gospels into Syriac (or Aramaic) probably made in the fifth century A. D. by Rabbula, a bishop of Edessa, for the benefit of the Christians of Mesopotamia.

Some months ago Sir Frederick Kenyon announced from London the discovery in Egypt of a Greek papyrus codex which contained fragments of almost all the books of the New Testament. This volume was written early in the third century and is, therefore, about a hundred years earlier than any previously known copy of the New Testament But, since all of the Gospels were written before the year 100 A. D., there is a gap of something more than a hundred years between even this newly found copy and the originals, whether these were written in Aramaic or in Greek. During this long gap, and particularly during the earlier part of it when the Canon of New Testament scripture was as yet unformed, it is probable that many changes took place in the texts of the different writings. To bridge this gap is one of the aims of all New Testament scholars. If the originals of the Gospels were found, the building of the bridge would still be necessary, since only in that way could the intervening stages in the development of the text be traced, but it could then be started from both ends. The originals, however, have not yet been found, and the bridge is therefore all the more important and the work of building it all the more slow and difficult.

The materials for the building are three: a large number of Greek manuscripts—3000 or more; the quotations made from the New Testament by early writers; and numerous versions or translations of the Gospels from Greek into other languages. Chief among these are the Syriac and the Latin.

The story of the former is a curious one, the details and implications of which are still quite obscure. The Syriac or Aramaic-speaking Christians had a New Testament which, in the beginning, was arranged quite differently from ours. All four of the Gospels were cut up into sections and strung along into one continuous narrative. This was done by Tatian, an "Assyrian" who lived for some time in Rome. Whether he made this "Diatessaron," as it is called, in Greek or in Aramaic is quite unknown, since it exists at present only in a very bad Arabic version, and in an Armenian translation of a commentary on it.

Later the Syriac-speaking Church also used the four separate Gospels, as we do; and, over a long period, they had a strong and scholarly interest in the exact translation of the Greek text, and produced several renderings. The first of these exists only in two fragmentary manuscripts, and may never have been in very general use. It is written in good idiomatic Aramaic of the Edessan dialect, and is often of value as suggesting what was understood to be the meaning of the Greek by a mind which thought in Aramaic. This, the earliest known version of the Gospels into Aramaic was the latest to be brought to the attention of the world of western scholarship, since the only manuscripts in which it is known to be contained were not discovered until the nineteenth century.

The second translation, for long the one best known to scholars, is found in some hundred and fifty manuscripts in the libraries of Europe and, doubtless, in many others which are still preserved in the East. This is the Peshitto, a version which was almost certainly made by Rabbula, bishop of Edessa in the fifth century. It is this version which has remained the official New Testament in all Syriac churches from that time to this, whether they remained Orthodox or became schismatic. And it is this version which Mr. Lamsa found in the manuscripts preserved among his people and believes to be the original Gospels.

[A second and concluding article by Professor Lake will be published on this Page on Monday, May 15]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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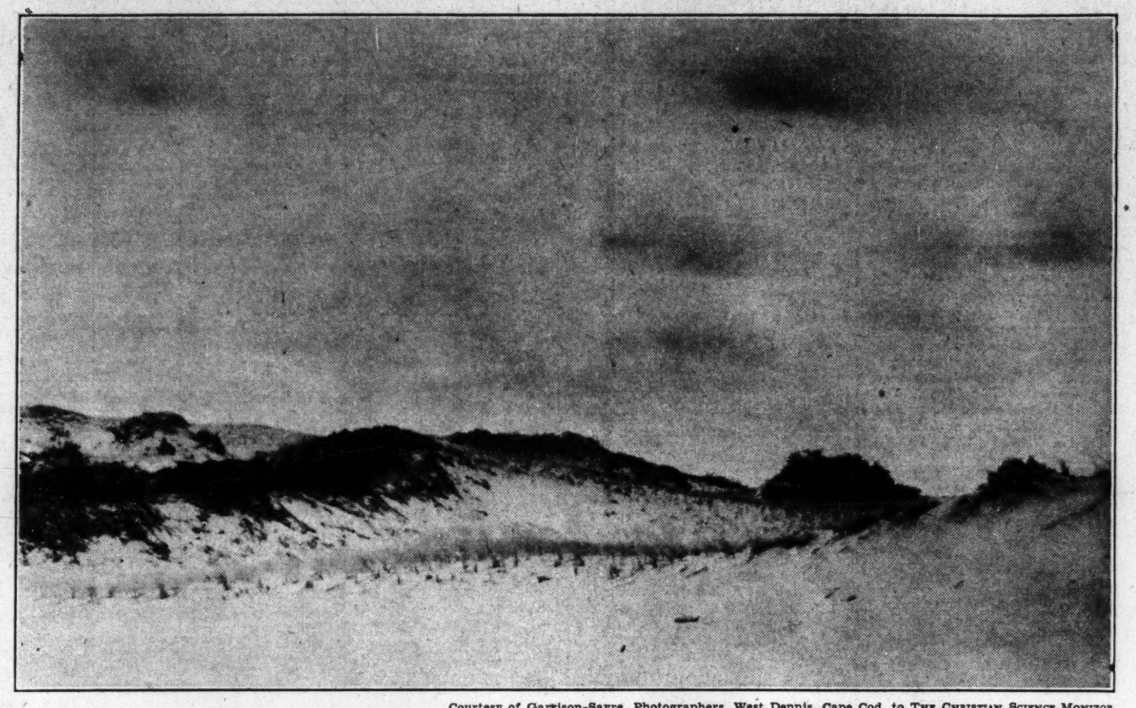
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Henry Irving Discusses His Audiences

Irving, as it may be readily understood, was exceedingly busy with his ordinary work during this season, yet he found time for an interview with a representative of the press, on the subject of his audiences, which is of considerable interest. It was suggested that, in his case, there was an active sympathy and confidence on both sides of the footlights that was practically unique in the history of acting. "I don't know," he replied, "that it is without parallel; but in the presence of my audience I feel as safe and content as sitting down with an old friend." He was then asked if, under the influence of an audience, he had ever altered his reading of a part during a first representation. "Except once," he replied, "no; I can always tell when the audience is with me. It was not with me in 'Vanderdecken,' and I changed the last scene. Neither was it on the first night of 'Hamlet.' I then felt that the audience did not go with me until the first meeting with Ophelia. Now I know that they like it—are with me, heart and soul. 'Hamlet' has been my greatest pecuniary success. Before 'Hamlet,' so far as regards what is called the classic and legitimate drama, my successes, such as they were, had been made outside it, really in eccentric comedy. As a rule, actors who have appeared for the first time in London in such parts as Richard III, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Othello, have played them previously for years in the country. My audience knew this, and I am sure they estimated the performance accordingly, giving me their special sympathy and good wishes. I believe in the justice of audiences; they are sincere and hearty in their approval of what they like, and have the greatest hand in making an actor's reputation. Journalistic power cannot be overvalued; it is enormous; but in regard to actors it is a remarkable fact that their permanent reputations, the final set and lasting verdict of their merits, are made chiefly by their audiences. I am quite certain within twelve hours of the production of a new play of any importance all London knows whether the piece is a success or a failure, no matter whether it has been noticed in the papers or not. Each one of the audience is the center of a little coterie, and the word is passed on from one to the other.

"I confess I am happiest in the presence of what you call the regular play-going public. I am apt to become depressed on a first night. I know that, while there is a good hearty crowd who have come to be pleased, there are some who have not come to be pleased. Audiences are intellectually active, and find many ways of showing their opinions. One night, in 'Hamlet,' something was thrown on the stage from the gallery. The donor was a sad-looking woman, evidently very poor, who said she often came to the Lyceum gallery, and wanted me to have this little heirloom. . . . The people who do these things have nothing to gain; they judge for themselves, and they are representative of that great public opinion which in the end is always right. When they are against you, it is hard at the time to be convinced that you are wrong; but you are."—From "The Life of Henry Irving," by AUSTIN BRERETON. (London: Longmans Green.)



Courtesy of Garrison-Sayre, Photographers, West Dennis, Cape Cod, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I See Upon the Sand-Dunes the Beach-Grass Sway and Swing"

In Rural Bavaria

There is a much greater contrast between city life and country life in Bavaria than there is in America. Even the dialects and the dress are altogether different.

Indeed, to understand a Bavarian peasant, unless he chooses to use the correct language of his school textbooks, even a native German would need an interpreter. . . .

The Bavarian country people still adhere to the costumes that were worn in their grandfathers' and grandmothers' time. But they are picturesque and are the frequent subjects of artists' brushes. The women still wear wide short skirts of rather heavy material. Sometimes they don a gaily bordered, white linen blouse with bulging sleeves. Over this a colored camisole is worn; on Sundays this is of velvet, and laced in front with a silver chain. A jaunty hat with a long feather, and coarse low-heeled shoes complete the costume.

The men usually wear knee breeches, gay suspenders over white linen shirts, a green felt hat with a long feather, and, on holidays, short velvet jackets with silver buttons. It was quite the custom, when I was a child, for the wealthier peasants to have the buttons made of silver coins, thus indicating their wealth. In the mountainous regions of Bavaria the men wear short woolen stockings that leave the knees bare, and spiked shoes, to facilitate the climbing they have to do.

Wood carving is one of the chief accomplishments of the Bavarian mountaineers. Even the children have acquired great skill with their pocket knives, and often supply the city markets, especially at Christmas time, with many acceptable toys. During the long winter months when the domestic animals must be herded in warm stables and the snow is deep outside, these active people busy themselves chiefly with wood-carving and the making of pottery.

The mountain folk are great lovers of music. There is hardly a house which does not possess at least one sweet-toned zither, the favorite instrument of the Bavarians. Fiddles and accordions are also popular instruments. During the winter the people pass many social evenings in playing and dancing, or in singing their favorite folk songs, of which they never tire.

With the beginning of summer, all the cattle are driven away up to the highest plateaus of the Alps, there to graze on the luscious grass which the winter's snows have left behind. There they remain until the first snowfall again heralds the long winter. The Alpine milkmaid moves up with the cattle, and all through the summer months lives in her Almhütte making the famous Alpine butter, and caring for the calves. Towards evening when the day's work is done one can hear her long-drawn, musical yodel, which is echoed by the surrounding mountain peaks and which tells the world below that all is well. Sometimes an answering yodel is heard from some other summit, and as they echo and re-echo through the still, pure air, it is a unique melody which, when once heard, one can never forget.

There are as many women at work in the Bavarian fields as there are men. These strong sturdy women, with the glow of health on their rosy cheeks, and in their glistening eyes present a wholesome picture as they pitch the hay or the grain upon the wagons, or follow the plow with the seed. The Bavarian peasant is cordial, straightforward, and proud of his mountains, lakes and forests. He will greet you with a Grüss Gott (which means "God's greeting") and a friendly nod, while his children are quite apt to bow politely to strangers on the road.—From "When I Was a Girl in Bavaria," by BERTHA TAUBER HARPER. (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard).)

"Voyage Autour de Ma Chambre"

A "journey around one's room" is not a new idea; and not a bad one, either, in these days when the would-be traveler is often obliged to answer: "No, I am not going to Europe this summer; I am staying at home—third class."

We stay-at-homes, however, are free as the traveler never is, no longer dependent on train schedule or departing steamer. Travel has to be consecutive in time and in space; we are not restricted by distance nor season nor century. As we make the daily rounds at home, our eye wanders about the room, and is caught by some small object, picked up here or there and carefully treasured from our former travels; memory slides back the four confining walls, and opens up past scenes.

Through the dining-room door glints a pitcher of deep blue Hebron glass, very breakable, but carried successfully home from the dark bazaars of the Palestine town, built where Abraham pitched his tent. The gray high-walled mosque that incloses the Cave of Machpelah in Hebron is so revered a place of worship that non-Moslems, without a special permit, can set foot no higher than the fifth or seventh step (I forget which) of the long flight that leads to the interior.

In a proud position, are finger-bowls of pale Soudanese silver, with copper coins inserted for decoration. The shop they came from was dingy and quiet as it sheltered us from the flying, stinging sand in the streets of Wadi Halfa; streets where many of the trades and pastimes that we think of as belonging indoors were being carried on tranquilly in the hot sun; a white-robed boy was adeptly running an American sewing-machine; another was seated on the ground, his feet straight out in front of him, pulling and twisting with his fingers the lengths of twine that he held in his toes as in a vise. At a shop door, watching over the scene, with a stiff and unaccustomed air of being on duty, stood a native policeman, very trig in a khaki uniform, with yards and yards of stuff wound into a wonderful pointed headdress, like a top-heavy crest.

The living-room desk is the meeting of many ways. A tiny painted vase brings back the midday sun of Athens, so bright on the white pavements of the shopping district that eyes squinny in the glare. But eyes will open wide at sunset to absorb the beauty when temple and mountain are bathed in the special Grecian afterglow of purple and gold. A pocket knife lies near, shaped like a bird, with wings that pull up and feet that pull down, decorated with bits of horn, dyed red and blue; and, hidden away as a mere incidental, a blade of Syrian steel. We bought it at Beirut, from a man peddling his wares aboard the ship that was to carry us to Constantinople. That day we had been to Dog River, the gorge that since time immemorial has lain in the path of invading armies, where inscriptions can still be seen that were cut in the cliff to commemorate the passage of an Egyptian Pharaoh in 1300 B. C., of Assyrians in the ninth century B. C., of the armies of Greece, Rome, Turkey, Persia, and of western Europe.

This does not by any means exhaust the treasures; many another happy day may be lived over—days in Paris, Chartres, Taormina, Sorrento, Capri. But to take a successful journey round one's room, it is not necessary to have been so far afield. Perhaps the dearest possessions of all are those displayed in a cupboard by themselves: inkwells gathered no farther away than the byways of New England. One was salvaged from the scrap-heap beside what was once the glass factory at Sandwich on Cape Cod. One, made of brown-green quilted glass, speaks of the homelike hills of Stoddard, New Hampshire; some were found in Deerfield, that now placid village, which the motor highway has respected; a set of earthenware bottles, one large and six little ones, recalls the days when the schoolmaster in the red schoolhouse was thus equipped for himself and his pupils. There are a lot of bottles, altogether, quite a collection; purple glass, and blue and green; some of china; some of stone, or of tin; one apparently made from a stray end of lead pipe.

In addition, memories of strange places in all likelihood hang round many an unsuspected object that has come down in the family for generations. With stories that we have lived ourselves, and stories that we have inherited, there is nothing "third class" about this journey round our room. P. R.

Wallflowers

Opening my front door,
Bordered wallflowers greeted me
And a sunset,
And in the still air
The rich orange and tawny velvet
Of the flower petals
Claimed added symphony of burning color
In the glowing gold and flame
Of the sky.

I never knew before
That wallflowers, and a sunset
Were made for each other,
Or that such a gift of color
Tone upon varying tone,
Could await one by the mere
Opening of a door.

M. A. BEEKEN.

Sparrows

Sparrows are not only permitted, but welcomed in our neighborhood. In fact, through a series of rather deep-laid plans, we have done what we could to attract them. Every garden is planted with an extra measure of seed, in order that the sparrows may have their share. Every lawn has its full quota of sparrows; at twilight every tree fairly rings with their sleepy twittering. Their concert at the close of day often calls to mind the lines:

"I have a gladness come to me
When I see sparrows in a tree,
And hear their restless gossiping. . . ."

We insist that the sparrows are the most intelligent of birds. It is they who pass along the good word whenever there is fresh water in the bird bath, or a new scattering of crumbs or bits of suet. We have found them friendly—more ready to meet out advances half-way. After an absence of several weeks, we returned to find the other birds apparently vanished—but not so the sparrows! In a few days the others returned—cardinals, mocking-birds, flickers and jays. We secretly suspected that they came because the sparrows urged them to do so. And we have never forgotten that the sparrows were there to welcome us!

C. C.

Ye children of the mountain, sing of your craggy peaks,
Your valleys forest laden, your cliffs where Echo speaks;
And ye, who by the prairies your childhood's joys have seen,
Sing of your waving grasses, your velvet miles of green:

But when my memory wanders down to the dear old home
I hear, amid my dreaming, the seething of the foam,
The wet wind through the pine trees, the sobbing crash and roar,
The mighty surge and thunder of the surf along the shore.

I see upon the sand-dunes the beach-grass sway and swing,
I see the whirling sea-birds sweep by on graceful wing,
I see the silver breakers leap high on shoal and bar,
And hear the bell-buoy tolling his lonely note afar.

The green salt-meadows fling me their salty, sweet perfume,
I hear, through miles of dimness, the watchful fog-horn boom;
Once more, beneath the blackness of night's great roof-tree high,
The wild geese chant their marches athwart the arching sky.

The dear old Cape! I love it! I love its hills of sand,
The sea-wind singing o'er it, the seaweed on its strand;
The bright blue ocean 'round it, the clear blue sky o'er head;
The fishing boats, the dripping nets, the white sails filled and spread;—

For each heart has its picture, and each its own home song,
The sights and sounds which move it when youth's fair memories throng;
And when, down dreamland pathways, a boy, I stroll once more,
I hear the mighty music of the surf along the shore.

—JOSEPH C. LINCOLN, in "Cape Cod Ballads." (New York: Appleton.)

Choosing the Right Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROBLEM which often perplexes human thought is indecision as to what to do when events present for consideration two or more choices of action. Which way should I go? How may I know which is the better way? are questions frequently asked; and most people feel that success in life largely depends upon finding wise and satisfactory answers to them. It is with relief, then, that many hear of the wonderful fact, made plain by Christian Science, that each individual is privileged to have access to the divine and unerring direction of God, the one perfect Mind.

It should be recognized that every way, every direction, every mode of action, is essentially a mental way; that is, everything in human experience being comprised in consciousness, broadly speaking the way one goes is determined by the way he thinks. Even admitting that one may seem to be the victim of thoughts or influences from without, it is still true that these find place in his experience only as a part of his own thinking. So it should be plainly seen that the way an individual goes, the way he takes, the way he lives, are decided by his attitude, his mental outlook. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was convinced of God's unfailing care and looked for divine guidance continually.

Christian Science teaches that because God, divine Mind, is the source of all real intelligence, one has the right to prove his mental and spiritual sonship with God by rising above the erroneous concepts which attempt to darken his path. Fear, hatred, doubt, dismay, disease, and the like, are utterly illegitimate, because God never made them. On the other hand, confidence, love, faith, poise, health, have divine sanction; they come from God, and are supported by His law. When one awakes to the realization that God never made or authorized evil, he is encouraged and empowered to rid himself of its deceiving influence. The Christian Scientist, learning that the only right way is the way of Godlike thinking, begins to walk that way by rejoicing in the reality and power which characterize God's thoughts, God's ideas.

Therefore, when human experience offers two ways, and human thought wonders which is the better of the two, the student of Christian Science endeavors to choose the right one by prayerfully considering their various factors. That way is nearest right which most expresses Godlike qualities, and which offers the largest opportunities for the exercise of unselfishness. The true desire to serve, help, and bless is real prayer; and he who prays thus will be able to decide which way Love would have him take. Mrs. Eddy followed this ideal of loving service over many roads, most of which required courage to travel; but she measured her route by the love she was able to show forth, and so she triumphed over error all along her journey.

When the traveler arrives at a point where two ways meet, he knows that the law of progress compels him to choose quickly and to go on. Though standing at the crossroads may seem to him a crisis, presenting the need for choosing rightly, he knows that he cannot delay. So he turns to God, and prays for the will of God to be done. One Christian Scientist found great blessing in so doing. When he was confronted with the necessity of choosing between staying in a certain city and going quickly to another, and when material sense seemed to argue that either step would be equally advantageous, he decided to trust the issue to God. With confidence in God's guiding care he took the steps which seemed to him to be right. As he went his way, this divine influence greatly blessed him. Later he understood that one's way is essentially mental, superior to time or space, and that God blesses the one who trusts in Him wherever he is.

So the question is not, Which way should I go in matter? but, Which way should I go in my thinking? It only matters which influence we accept as our guide. The one true influence comes from God, whose power and love, entertained as angels in our thinking, become reliable guides. Ways that seem least promising are brightened by the understanding of God which Christian Science gives. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 596), "Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it, destroy the unrest of mortal thought, the fear of death, and the supposed reality of error." In the third chapter of Proverbs is found this inspiring direction: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Choisir le bon Chemin

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN FACE de deux ou de plusieurs éventualités nécessitant un choix, la pensée humaine est souvent en proie à l'indécision. "Que dois-je faire? Comment saurai-je lequel de ces chemins est préférable?" Telles sont les questions qui se posent fréquemment; et la plupart des gens sont convaincus que leur succès dépend en grande partie de la réponse plus ou moins satisfaisante qu'ils donneront à ces questions. Aussi est-ce pour eux un soulagement d'apprendre que, selon le fait merveilleux mis en évidence par la Science Chrétienne, chacun peut obtenir les directions infaillibles de Dieu, de l'Entendement unique et parfait.

Il faut se rendre compte que tout chemin, toute direction, tout mode d'action, est essentiellement mental; autrement dit, ce qui constitue l'existence humaine étant toujours compris dans la conscience, le chemin que nous suivons est en somme déterminé par notre manière de penser. Même si l'on admet que l'homme semble parfois être victime de pensées ou d'influences étrangères, il n'en est pas moins vrai que ces choses ne peuvent modifier ses conditions d'existence que par l'intermédiaire de sa propre mentalité. Il faut donc reconnaître que c'est l'attitude et les vues d'une personne qui déterminent la direction qu'elle prend, le chemin qu'elle suit, et toute sa manière de vivre. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, était convaincue que Dieu ne manque jamais de prendre soin des Siens, et elle cherchait continuellement les directions divines.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la source de toute intelligence réelle; que par conséquent l'homme a le droit de prouver sa filialité divine, à la fois mentale et spirituelle, en s'élevant au-dessus des conceptions erronées qui tentent d'assombrir sa route. La crainte, la haine, le doute, le découragement, la maladie et leurs alliés, sont absolument illégitimes, car ils ne sont point créés par Dieu. D'autre part, la confiance, l'amour, la foi, l'harmonie et la santé, ont l'approbation divine: ils viennent de Dieu et sont soutenus par Sa loi. En s'éveillant au fait que Dieu n'a jamais ni créé ni sanctionné le mal, l'homme trouve le courage et la force nécessaires pour s'affranchir de cette influence trompeuse. Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend que le seul bon chemin est celui de la pensée divine; aussi commence-t-il à suivre ce chemin, en se réjouissant de la réalité et du pouvoir qui caractérisent les pensées ou les idées de Dieu.

Lorsque les circonstances offrent le choix entre deux chemins et que la pensée humaine se demande lequel est préférable, l'adherent de la Science Chrétienne s'efforce de choisir le bon chemin et s'y prépare en examinant dans un esprit de prière les divers facteurs de chaque alternative. La voie la plus juste est celle qui exprime avant tout les qualités divines et laisse le champ libre au dévouement, à l'activité désintéressée. Le désir sincère de servir, d'aider, de faire du bien, est une prière véritable; et quiconque prie de la sorte sera capable de voir quel chemin l'Amour lui destine. En suivant cet idéal d'une activité désintéressé, Mrs. Eddy passa souvent par des sentiers qui mirent son courage à l'épreuve; mais comme elle mesurait ses progrès d'après l'amour qu'il lui était possible de manifester, elle triompha de l'erreur tout le long du chemin.

Si deux routes s'ouvrent devant lui, le voyageur sait que la loi du progrès l'oblige à choisir promptement et à poursuivre son chemin. Bien que la situation puisse lui paraitre critique et qu'il sente la nécessité d'un bon choix, il sait qu'il ne peut s'attarder. Alors il se tourne vers Dieu et prie pour que la volonté de Dieu soit faite. Un Scientiste Chrétien qui avait agi de la sorte récolta de grandes bénédictions. Obligé de choisir entre le séjour dans une certaine ville et le départ immédiat pour une autre ville, alors que le sens matériel prétendait voir dans les deux partis un avantage égal, il résolut de remettre la décision à Dieu. Se laissant guider avec confiance par la sollicitude divine, il fit les démarches qui lui paraissaient le plus justes. A mesure qu'il poursuivait son chemin, la grâce divine se faisait abondamment sentir. Il comprit par la suite que notre chemin est de nature essentiellement mentale, supérieur au temps ou à l'espace, et que Dieu bénit en tous lieux ceux qui se confient en Lui.

La question n'est donc pas: "Quel chemin dois-je suivre dans la matière?" mais plutôt: "Quelle voie dois-je adopter dans ma pensée?" Il importe avant tout de savoir par quelle influence nous nous laissons guider. La seule influence véritable vient de Dieu, dont la présence et l'amour, accueillis comme des anges dans notre mentalité, deviennent des guides dignes de confiance. Le chemin qui semblait parfois le moins engageant peut se transformer grâce à la compréhension de Dieu donnée par la Science Chrétienne. A la page 596 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Quoique le chemin soit sombre au sens mortel, la Vie et l'Amour divine l'illuminent, détruisant l'agitation de la pensée mortelle, la crainte de la mort, et la réalité supposée de l'erreur." Et le troisième chapitre des Proverbes contient ce conseil fait pour nous inspirer: "Confie-toi en l'Eternel de tout ton cœur et ne t'appuie pas sur ta prudence. Pense à lui dans toutes tes entreprises et il apianira tes sentiers."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis).

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Eli Intramural Athletics to Be Guided by Neale

Former Three-Sport Star to Put New Program in Action Next Fall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12 (AP)—The appointment of William H. Neale Jr., former Yale three-sport star, to the task of instituting and supervising the program of intramural athletics under the college plan to be instituted next fall, was announced yesterday by Malcolm Farmer, Yale chairman of athletics.

Neale was named secretary of intramural athletics, a post regarded by Yale athletic officials as highly important.

"To his lot," the announcement said, "falls the duties of making arrangements for all contests between house teams and outside universities, and he will have more or less direction over the large staff of unpaid coaches who will assist in the development of the several college teams."

He will be a member, and secretary-treasurer of the Intercollege Athletic Council, composed of undergraduates.

Neale was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 8, 1900, and graduated from Yale, where he was a self-supporting student, in 1925. He played halfback on the football team in 1922 and 1923, was outfielder on the baseball team in 1923, 1924, and 1925, and was a member of the intercollegiate champion basketball team of 1923. For the past three years he has been director of athletics and coach of football, basketball and track at Oakhill (W. Va.) High School.

He will assume his duties at New Haven June 1.

Canada Wins First Two Cup Matches

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 12 (AP)—Seeking a victory needed to clinch the first-round series of the North American zone Davis Cup play with Cuba, Canada teamed two of its aces for today's doubles match.

This team, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., and Marcel Rainville, hoped to take up where Wright and young Gilbert Nunns left off yesterday in turning back the Cubans in both of the singles matches on the opening day's play.

Opposing them were Capt. Ricardo Morales, ace of the Cuban team, and Arturo Randin, fourth ranking Cuban. Morales put up a brilliant battle against Wright yesterday but the Canadian, playing on even terms half of the way, steadied to win 8—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2. Wright's superior net play was the deciding factor.

Nunns, however, was master of the situation throughout his match with Lorenzo Nodarse and overwhelmed the Cuban, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Rainville, ranked No. 1, but left out of the singles play, put in an extensive practice session yesterday in preparation for today's match. On court with him during the workout were Lawrence A. Baker, vice-president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association; Laird Watt, Canadian intercollegiate champion, and Robert D. (Bob) Murray, McGill University champion. Baker is refereeing the matches and Murray and Watt came down to watch their countrymen play.

An exhibition doubles match between two of the Canadians and a pair from the Cuban ranks was being arranged to follow the official match.

Over the Net

JOHN HOPE DOEG, tennis champion of the United States in 1930, has filed application in a Federal District Court for United States citizenship papers. Doeg was born Dec. 7, 1908 in Del Colorado, Sonora, Mex., and entered the United States in 1915. He studied at Stanford University in California, where his tennis first came under the limelight. Doeg now lives in Rumson, N. J., and is employed in Newark, his work allowing him little or no time for competition.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., present champion of the United States and Wimbledon, who arrived in New York by motor from Pasadena, Calif., Wednesday, took to the court Thursday and played with Lester Rollo Stoefen, another Californian. George M. Lott Jr., John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., members of the team that defeated Mexico in a Davis Cup tie at Mexico City, arrived in Manhattan Thursday, but were too tired to play tennis. They are expected to take to the court soon under the watchful eyes of Bernon S. Prentice, chairman, and other members of the Davis Cup committee. Captain Allison, in commenting on the trip to Mexico, told newspapermen that none of the Americans were in top form, but Mexico put up a great battle and its players were much better than last year.

The Munson liner Southern Cross brought two members of the Argentine Davis Cup team, Hector Catarruzza and Edelmar Acheverria, into Brooklyn Thursday. The pair entrained for Washington and the Chevy Chase Club in Marvland, where the North and South American zone cup finals will be played on May 25 and following days. Adriano Zappa, the third member of the Argentine team, is coming to the states by airplane.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	22	14	.611
Hollywood	22	14	.611
Los Angeles	20	15	.571
Oakland	19	16	.543
Portland	18	16	.529
Missions	17	19	.472
Seattle	10	21	.323
San Francisco	12	25	.324

Results May 11

San Francisco 4, Sacramento 0.
Hollywood 8, Portland 7.
Missions 9, Seattle 8.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	16	8	.667
Rochester	13	9	.591
Baltimore	16	12	.571
Toronto	16	12	.571
Montreal	13	10	.565
Jersey City	9	13	.409
Albany	10	15	.400
Buffalo	6	18	.250

Results May 11

Rochester 6, Baltimore 5.
Jersey City 3, Montreal 1.
Newark 12, Buffalo 9.
Toronto 2, Albany 1.

Colleges Approve Bill

HARRISBURG, Penna. (AP)—Amateur, college and school boxing and wrestling are no longer under the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission. Gov. Gifford Pinchot has approved the bill of Senator Roberts, Northampton, exempting these sports from state control. Authorities at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University expressed satisfaction over the signing of the bill. The commission, under the old law, collected 8 per cent of the gate receipts of college wrestling and boxing.

Carr Voted Highest Honor by Classmates

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, May 12

THE highest honor his classmates at the University of Pennsylvania could bestow on him—spoon man of the senior class—has been given William A. Carr, the modest Arkansan whose flying feet carried him to fame in the Olympic Games last summer.

The seniors gave the world-record-holding 400-meter Olympic champion an overwhelming majority of votes for the honor in yesterday's balloting. He was one of four athletes selected to receive honors in the class exercises May 19.

Joseph McF. Case, 1932 tennis captain, was awarded second honor, the bowl; George A. Munger, football and track star, is to be cane man; and George H. Martens Jr., baseball captain, was selected for the spade.

Cleveland Takes Top Position in American

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	15	8	.652
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	13	9	.591
Washington	14	10	.583
Philadelphia	9	11	.450
Detroit	10	12	.435
St. Louis	9	16	.360
Boston	6	15	.286

Results May 11

Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed.
New York at Chicago, postponed.

The Cleveland baseball club took first place in the American League standing yesterday at the expense of the Boston Red Sox by scoring a 4-to-1 victory. Mel Harder, young right-hander, pitched for the Indians and shut out the Red Sox in all except one inning. At the bat he connected with a double and homer, twice crossing the plate. His team mates hit the ball hard on occasions, Kamm and Burnett each getting a pair of safeties. Earl Averill hit a triple.

Andrews was Boston's starting pitcher, but he was taken out after working six innings. Welch finished. Rick Ferrell played his first game in a Red Sox uniform and hit a double and single.

Home runs by Melillo and Gullic gave the St. Louis Browns a 4-to-3 victory over the Washington Senators yesterday. Melillo made his in the fifth inning after Burns had singled, while Gullic's came in the ninth, following West's double. Hadley went the distance for the Browns and although touched for nine hits, was effective in the pinches. Bluege's home run accounted for one of the Washington runs.

Walter Stewart, last season with the Browns, pitched for the Senators and did well except for the home-run balls he threw to Melillo and Gullic. The scores by innings:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	x	4	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Andrews, Welch and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarity. Time—1h. 40m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—	4	8	0
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	9	0

Batteries—Hadley and Ruel; Stewart and Sewell. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 39m.

Eastern Districts Top All Three Standings

Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts Spring Team Standing

First Teams

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Eastern	4	1	31	24
Western	3	2	28	27
Northern	2	3	25	30
Southern	1	4	26	29

Second Teams

Eastern	4	1	31	24
Western	3	2	31	24
Northern	2	3	28	27
Southern	1	4	20	35

Third Teams

Eastern	4	1	42	33
Western	3	2	39	36
Northern	2	3	39	36
Southern	1	4	30	45

Eastern district teams led all three standings at the close of play Thursday in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team series. In the first team race Eastern downed Western at the Weston Golf Club, 7 to 4, and Northern defeated Southern, the defending champion, 6 to 5, at Belmont Spring Country Club.

Although Eastern was defeated in the second team division by Western, 8 to 3, it leads by virtue of having won all of its other matches played this season. Northern defeated Southern in this section, 6 to 5.

Eastern's third team scored a 9-to-6 victory over Western at the Pine Brook Valley Club, Weston, and Northern defeated Southern at Tedesco, 12 to 3.

Wanamaker Arrives in Italy

GENOA, Italy, May 12 (AP)—Capt. John Wanamaker, American power-boat enthusiast, arrived in the Conti De Savoia yesterday with his Gold Cup racer Louisa, which he has entered in two events at the international motorboat races on Lake Garda, beginning May 25. Wanamaker was accompanied by George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, who will act as alternate driver or as Wanamaker's mechanician.

Football Star in Track

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—It begins to look like Norris C. Dean, who created a mild sensation as a sophomore quarterback on Georgia Tech's football team last fall, is due to make the headlines again with his efforts on the track team. Dean was high-point man in a dual meet between Tech and Clemson here, winning both the hurdles and placing second in the shotput and third in the discus and javelin throws.

Dartmouth Elects Schuyler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 12—Daniel M. Schuyler '34 of Chicago has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College gymnastic team and Capt. David L. Hatch '33 of Upper Montclair, N. J., has been awarded the Graydon Cup, given to the senior who, in the opinion of three judges, has done most for his team.

Moran to Return

SALISBURY, N. C. (AP)—Charles B. Moran, veteran National League baseball umpire and former Centre College football coach, wired Catawba College athletic officials he would return next fall for another season as head coach. Moran has been considering a similar post at the University of Louisville.

Lightweight Crew Captain

George F. F. Lombard '33 of Brookline has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity 150-pound crew. He is 22 years old, weighs 158 pounds and is 6ft. 1in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy.

Baseball Glad Wagner Is Back In Pirate Garb

Popular 'Flying Dutchman' Welcomes Chance to Return to Game

The broad-shouldered, white-haired gentleman settled back in a big easy chair. For a moment he said nothing, only gazed at a blank space on the wall of the large, attractive room we were in. Suddenly he spoke, quietly and in a deep bass voice: "It seems like old times to get out on the field again, hear the crowds cheer and the crack of horsehide against willow. Baseball has always been first with me and it always will be."

These few words came from a man, now well along in his 50's, who was probably the greatest player who ever roamed the major-league diamonds. His name is John P. "Honus" Wagner, the old "Flying Dutchman" of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Those words are practically the first this correspondent ever heard him say and they will always be remembered. For Wagner is in a class by himself, ahead of all the rest. John J. McGraw, who managed the New York Giants for a number of years, is authority for this statement.

One becomes lost for words when attempting to write about this great player, for what he accomplished has been written and rewritten many times. The record books are full of his name. Yet, seated there in the lobby of one of Boston's best hotels, the big man radiated modesty. For that matter he always has. The conversation continued:

"How would you like to get back in there and play shortstop again?"

"Wouldn't want to have to compete against this youngster Floyd Vaughan. He is developing into a great shortstop. The Pirates are in the lead right now and that boy is more than a little responsible."

"Are the Pirates going to win the pennant?"

"That is something I don't know. Mr. Gibson, our manager, will tell you about that."

"What club will give you the hardest battle?"

"They are all hard to beat. That is what makes baseball interesting. A team is never beaten or has never won, until the last man is out."

"Isn't Pittsburgh's present outfield a great one?"

"Yes, in more ways than one. Those Waner brothers can do anything well on the diamond. And Lindstrom is just as good. Speaking of outfielders reminds me of two of my old team mates, Tommy Leach and Fred Clark. They were two great ball players. Leach is in the moving picture business down in Tampa, Florida, right now, and Clark has a ranch in the middle West. They would be sensations if they were playing now."

"How do you like being a coach?"

"Very much. It was wonderful of the Pittsburgh management to give me the opportunity and I am doing my best to make good."

A few moments later we shook hands and through necessity he hurried off.

But what a hand he had to offer. It is little wonder he was a great player. When he shakes your hand and says he is glad to see you, you know he means it.

The signing of Wagner as coach was a magnificent move on the part of the Pittsburgh club. Manager George Gibson said a few days ago that the "Flying Dutchman" has been and will continue to be, of tremendous value to the team. He knows baseball from A to Z and although there is some question whether or not he would be successful as a manager, he has the quick-thinking ability so valuable in a coach.

For 18 years Wagner wore a Pittsburgh uniform and over that period he wrote his records in gold letters. It is a pity he cannot return to his form of the early nineteen-hundreds and get some of this gold by way of the present-day high salaries.

White and Hunter Qualify

LOS ANGELES, May 12 (AP)—Nell White, state amateur champion, and W. I. (Willie) Hunter, one of the leading money winners in the west coast winter golf tournaments, will represent southern California along with a quartet of exempt stars, in the United States open at Chicago, June 8 to 10. They qualified yesterday. Hunter, former British amateur champion, had 74—72—146, two over par. White, University of Southern California sophomore, shot 76—77—153. Those of the southern California district exempt are Olin A Dutra, National P. G. A. champion; Fred Morrison, George Von Elm and Leo H. Diegel.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	21	8	.724
New Orleans	21	11	.656
Birmingham	19	10	.655
Atlanta	14	14	.500
Nashville	13	14	.481
Chattanooga	12	15	.444
Knoxville	6	19	.240
Little Rock	6	21	.222

Results May 11

New Orleans 5, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 2.
Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 2.
Knoxville at Nashville (postponed).

Braves Purchase Mowry

The Boston Braves have secured Joe Mowry, outfielder, from the Minneapolis club of the American Association, it is announced by President E. E. Fuchs of the Tribe. For Mowry the Braves give up Hollard, an outfielder, considerable cash, and also a pitcher, the last named to be delivered later. Last season with Minneapolis, Mowry batted .348 in 168 games and scored 175 runs, a new American Association record.

W. & J. Discards Insignia

WASHINGTON, Penna. (AP)—The brown "W. & J." which adorned the jerseys of Washington and Jefferson football men last fall has been discarded. The insignia produced wide protest from opposing teams last season, who contended the decoration made it difficult to "follow the ball" in the Presidents' offense. Carnegie inserted a white ball in the Tech-W. & J. game and other rivals did likewise.

Penn. Elects McCaffrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Robert E. McCaffrey '34 of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team for next year.

College Tennis Results

Middlebury 5, Boston 4.
Williams 9, Trinity 0.
Hamilton 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Princeton 9, Haverford 0.
Union 7, Wesleyan 2.

College Golf Results

Amherst 5, Providence 1.
Fordham 6, New York 3.

United States Golf Tourneys Awarded

By the Associated Press

New York, May 12

THE United States Golf Association today announced the 1934 amateur championship had been awarded to The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., and the 1934 open to the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna. The dates will be set later.

This year's amateur will be played at the Kenwood Country Club, Cincinnati, beginning Sept. 11, while the 1933 open is scheduled for North Shore Country Club, Glen View, Ill., June 8, 9 and 10.

The 1934 amateur returns to Brookline after 11 years, the last time it was held there being 1922 when Jess W. Sweetser won his first and only title, with Charles Evans Jr. as the runner-up.

Merion has been the venue for two amateur championships, but never for the open. The 1930 amateur when Bobby Jones won his fifth amateur title was held at Merion and it was also the scene of his first triumph, in 1924.

West Point Gives Insignia to 139

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 12—Athletic awards for participation in winter sports at the United States Military Academy here have just been given to 139 cadets who were members of 10 different squads, according to Maj. Ludson D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics.

Cadets wining major A's for distinction in two major sports include Robin B. Epler, Norton, Kan., who was captain of this year's basketball team and high scorer on the Army track team last season; Edward G. Herb, Revere, Mass., a regular guard in basketball, and Richard R. Moorman, Kirksville, Mo., basketball and track.

Cadets awarded a major sports A in basketball include: John T. Hillis, Logansport, Ind.; Kenneth R. Kenerick, Columbus, Ohio; Jack J. Neely, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tayloe S. Pollock, Belleville, Ont., Can., was awarded the major sports manager's insignia in basketball.

Minor A's in swimming were awarded to: Douglas M. Cairns, Delaware City, Del.; Chalmer K. McClelland Jr., Fayetteville, Ark.; William B. Bunker, Washington, D. C.; George L. Eatman, Oxford, Miss.; Perry B. Griffith, Wichita, Kan.; Thompson B. Maury, Brookline, Mass.; John H. Caughey, Bellevue, Penna.; Edgar J. Treacy, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Cadets winning minor sports A's in wrestling are: Chester B. Degavre, Red Bank, N. J.; William V. Thompson, Pearisburg, Va.; Howard M. Batson Jr., Fairmont, W. Va.; Thomas A. McCrary, Carroll, Iowa; David G. Presnell, Ardmore, Okla.; Arthur H. Frye Jr., South Omaha, Neb.; Carl W. Miller, Bath, N. Y.

Lamar C. Ratcliffe, Corning, Ark., was awarded the minor sports manager's insignia in wrestling.

Cadets winning minor sports A's in boxing are: John A. Cleveland Jr., Miami, Fla.; John G. Shinkle, Aberdeen, Md.; Hardin L. Olson, Homestead, Mont.; Joseph A. Remus, Shenandoah, Penna.; Robert H. Bennett, Fort Worth, Texas; John S. B. Dick, Washington, D. C.

Philip H. C. Pope, Washington, D. C., was awarded the minor sports manager's insignia in boxing.

Minor sports A's in fencing were given to: Clayton S. Gates, Tyrone, Penna.; John T. Honeycutt, Washington, D. C.; Maurice E. Kaiser, Sacramento, Calif.; Guy C. Lothrop, Fort Davis, Panama Canal Zone; Charles L. Andrews, Glendale, Calif.; Edward Flanick, Akron, Ohio; William M. Gross, Salina, Kan.

Cyrus A. Dolph, Portland, Ore., and Charles V. R. Wynne, Reading, Penna., were awarded the minor sports manager's insignia in fencing.

In rifle, minor sports A's went to: P. Ernest Gabel, Tampa, Fla.; Robert W. Hain, Dayton, Ohio; George B. Dany, San Diego, Calif.; John Williamson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. Ernest Gabel, Tampa, Fla., also won the minor sports manager's insignia in rifle.

Minor sports A's in polo were awarded to: Bruce Scott, Fort Hoyle, Md.; Duff W. Sudduth, Starkville, Miss.; Charles W. Thayer, Villa Nova, Penna.

Richard C. Moore, Bronxville, N. Y., was awarded the minor sports manager's insignia in polo.

Frederick B. Hall Jr., Nassau, N. Y., was awarded a major sports A in gymnastics.

Cadets winning minor sports A's in gymnastics are: Alden K. Sibley, Reno, Nev.; Robert G. Baker, Spencer, Iowa; Austin W. Betts, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.; Gerald J. Higgins, Buhl, Idaho; Charles B. Winkle, Ponca City, Okla.; Herbert C. Gee, Anamosa, Iowa.

The minor sports manager's insignia in gymnastics went to Howard E. Webster, Albany, N. Y.

Cadets winning minor sports A's in hockey are: John J. Lane, Roslindale, Mass.; David Wagstaff, Jr., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; Sherburne Whipple Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; John J. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; John D. Lawlor, Boston, Mass.; Thomas A. O'Neil, Nashua, N. H.; Clifford G. Simenson, Valley City, N. D.; Sidney T. Telford, Derby Line, Vt.; William S. Van Nostrand, Merrill, Wis.; Robert B. Warren, Windom, Minn.; James M. Donohue, Lawrence, Mass.

Cadet William H. G. Fuller, Fort DeRussy, Honolulu, T. H., was awarded the minor sports manager's insignia in hockey.

Hole-in-One for Helen Hicks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INWOOD, L. I., N. Y., May 12—Helen L. Hicks, veteran of many golfing campaigns, scored her first hole-in-one yesterday. The ace came on her home course when her mashie tee shot at the fourteenth hole, 146 yards away, rolled into the cup. Miss Hicks was playing with Mrs. Cortlandt Johnson.

Signs One-Year Contract

GULFPORT, Miss. (AP)—Martin E. "Cotton" Klindworth, for the past three years freshman coach at Mississippi State College, has signed a one-year contract as head coach of athletics at Harrison-Stone-Jackson Junior College in Perkinston, Iowa, here. He succeeds Leroy W. Weeks, for four years head mentor at Perkinston, who has been named athletic director.

Fred Lindstrom Pilots Pirates To 7-6 Victory

Outfielder Makes Three Hits Against Former Team Mates

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	5	.750
New York	12	8	.600
St. Louis	12	10	.545
Cincinnati	10	11	.476
Chicago	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Boston	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	6	15	.286

Results May 11

St. Louis 2, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 6.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 6.
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.

With Freddy Lindstrom playing the leading rôle, the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the New York Giants yesterday, 7 to 6, in a National League baseball game and increased their first-place lead to three full games. The Giants are in second place. Lindstrom hit safely his first three times at bat and scored two runs. He also stole a base. The Bucs made an even dozen hits, bunching most of them. The Giants connected with 14 safeties and produced several of them in the eighth and ninth to come within one run of tying the score.

Meine pitched until two were out in the ninth and then gave way to Harris. Carl Hubbell, veteran left-hander, worked eight innings for the Giants.

The St. Louis Cardinals defeated Boston yesterday, 2 to 1, and advanced to within one game of the second-place Giants. Bill Hallahan was the Cardinal hero. He limited the Braves to seven well-scattered hits and would have shut them out if he hadn't made a wild pitch. Joe Medwick played an important part in the victory by hitting a homer and also making a running one-handed catch to stop a Boston rally. Betts pitched good ball for the Braves, but his mates could not touch Hallahan.

Led by O'Doul and Flowers, the Brooklyn Dodgers beat Cincinnati yesterday, 7 to 6. O'Doul pounded out a home run and four singles for a perfect day at bat. One of his singles drove in the tying run in the ninth. Flowers then followed with another single that won the game. Paul Derringer, former Cardinal, made his first start with the Reds, yielding 12 hits. Bottomley hit a homer for the Reds in the third with two men on. Benge and Shaute divided the pitching for the Dodgers. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	—	7	12	1
New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	—	6	14	4

Batteries—Meine, Harris and Grace; Hubbell, Luque and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Meine. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Quigley and Klem. Time—2h. 12m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	7	3

Batteries—Hallahan and Wilson; Betts and Spohrer. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Barr. Time—1h. 32m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	7	12	0
Cincinnati	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	6	10	0

Batteries—Benge, Shaute and Sukeforth, Picinich; Derringer and Lombardi, Manion. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—McGrew and Pfirman. Time—2h. 1m.

Shields to Compete In France, England

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, a member of the United States Davis Cup team in 1931 and 1932 but not named for this year's squad, will sail tomorrow for France to play in the French hard court championships May 21 at the Stade Roland Garros, Paris, the Queen's Club tournament in England and then at Wimbledon, June 26.

Shields also will be available for Davis Cup play if, as expected, the United States wins through to the interzone final at Paris.

The entry of Shields in the French championships will give the United States two and perhaps three representatives as Helen H. Jacobs already is abroad preparing for the title test and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., the former Dorothy Andrus, is playing in France.

Colby College Proposes To Abolish A. B. Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, May 12—A proposal that the Bachelor of Arts degree be abolished at Colby College will be placed before the board of trustees at its meeting in June.

The unprecedented move in Maine collegiate history has the approval of Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president, and the unanimous backing of the faculty. Under the plan the curriculum would be changed to include an increase in required semester hours. The present freshman class would be included in the plan if the proposal is approved, although the original plan was to start with the 1937 freshman class. The changes, according to officials, would tend to bring the college to a university level, and would be a preliminary step to a junior-senior college.

College Baseball Results

Boston 10, Harvard 8.
New York 4, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Drexel 2, Washington and Lee 1.
Vermont 3, Middlebury 1.
Holy Cross 7, William and Mary 6.
Dartmouth 16, New Hampshire 6.
Amherst 4, Wesleyan 3.
Williams 13, Trinity 5.
Oklahoma A. and M. 5, Oklahoma 4.
Kansas State 11, College of Emporia 6.
Fordham 12, Colgate 5.
St. John's 7, Panzer 0.
Cornell 8, Ithaca 2.
R. I. State 6, Clark 0.
Upsala 11, Montclair T. 6.
Cortland N. S. 9, E. Stroudsburg 4.
Providence 13, Georgetown 2.
Tufts 5, Brown 1.
Bowdoin 8, Maine 2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	12	6	.667
Minneapolis	11	9	.550
Columbus	11	9	.550
Toledo	12	10	.545
Indianapolis	9	10	.474
Louisville	10	12	.455
St. Paul	9	12	.429
Kansas City	9	15	.375

Results May 11

St. Paul 2, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 6, Minneapolis 4.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 7.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 4.
Columbus at Milwaukee (postponed).

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Double room with bath	4.00- 6.00
Parlor, bedroom and bath for two	4.00- 8.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for three	6.00- 9.00
Parlor, two bedrooms and bath for four	8.00-10.00

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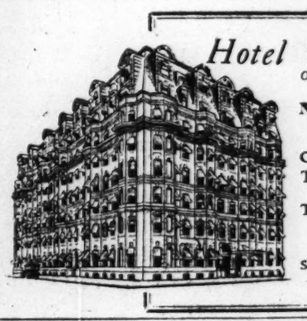

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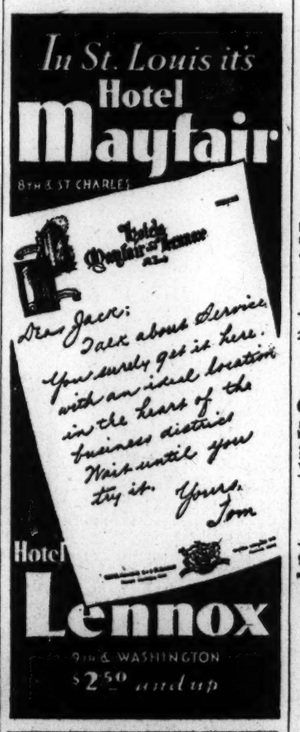

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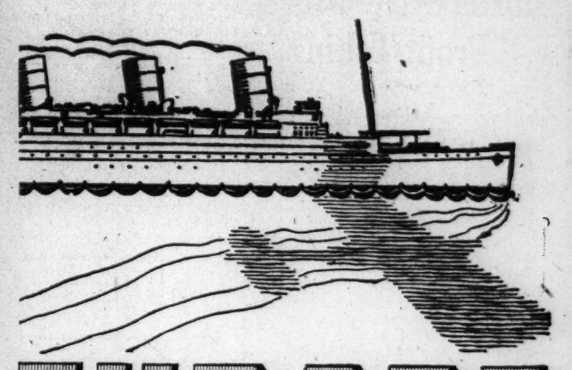

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Proud Jobless Spurn Dole In South Australia

Prefer Pioneering Work in Country, Reforesting and Copper Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There have been many instances in South Australia during the period of economic stress when the unemployed, who are too proud to take the dole, have gone into the country and done pioneering work.

In the Kuitpo Forest there are several colonies of workers taming the wilderness to make homes for their families. The only assistance the Government has given them is the provision of equipment, with small allowances, but they are making good. The camp established at Kuitpo by the Central Methodist Mission is on a fairly large scale but hard work is the first qualification for a permanent job. And the men are showing that they are prepared to do it, and be happy. In other forest areas there are camps of men clearing for future planting and receiving the basic rate.

One of the most spectacular instances of genuine independence of state relief is in the old mining town of Moonta, 100 miles north of Adelaide. This is by far a more ambitious "unemployment" scheme. Here is a famous copper district which, with Wallaroo adjacent, has produced in its history of about 60 years nearly £21,000,000 worth of metal.

But mining has become a bad proposition because of the low prices and the high ruling rate of wages. Idle miners at Moonta saw thousands of tons of copper ore available for treatment and they desided to join in a coöperative scheme to revive the industry. First they agreed to accept wages of only £2 a week, and to await the full payment of the ruling schedule until production profits were obtained. It may be a long time, because owners of the leases have to get their share, royalties have to be paid and plant and equipment maintained.

But the men are prepared to wait. The Federal Government, impressed by their attitude and the possibilities of the industry, has made grants of about £30,000 to equip the mine and get operations started. The State Government has helped, too, and the whole of the work is being supervised by the Department of Mines. Between 60 and 70 men, or, with their dependents, a little community of about 260 people, are depending upon the success of this gallant venture.

Recently, Sir Herbert Gepp, the consultant on development of the Commonwealth Government, visited Moonta and reported that he was confident of the outcome. The Electrolytic Refining and Smelting Company of Port Kembla, New South Wales, has agreed to treat the ore on a favorable tariff, and to purchase the product, which is peculiarly suitable for manufacturing purposes owing to the absence of deleterious ingredients. So everything points to victory for the men. And if the price of metals advances well—as some anticipate—profits will come much sooner than expected.

It is estimated that there are 35,000 tons of copper ore already available for treatment, and that approximately another 20,000 tons await exploration. This should provide work for between three and four years.

Sir Herbert Gepp says he is hopeful that the system applied to the Moonta enterprise will be extended to other industries. "The solution of the unemployment problem wants speeding up," he urged at a civic function at Moonta.

Improved Method Of Treating Flax Discards Retting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—A new method of treating flax, which dispenses with the lengthy retting process while retaining light, creamy colored fibers, was described here recently in a lecture by Mr. Franklin E. Smith, before the members of the Textile Society of the Municipal College of Technology.

The retting process, Mr. Smith said, while regarded hitherto as indispensable, had the drawback that the delicate color of the fiber became stained and could be restored only by long and costly processes. His "F. E. S." method of separating, reclaiming and refining vegetable fibers was simple, quick and relatively inexpensive, he claimed.

The process, he said, was immune from local influences, such as changeable weather, atmospheric conditions or quality of water, and could be worked the whole year round on factory lines. The straw as harvested is separated from the fiber in 10 hours as against six to seven days for retting. The flax is cleansed and purified to a high degree, requiring a minimum of scutching, and yielding a high percentage of yarn. Mr. Smith claimed that F. E. S. yarns not only conformed to all trade standards in the gray state but there was a negligible loss in weight, bulk and strength even when bleached to three-quarter white.

Yet another advantage, he said, was that flax straw of any reasonable age could be processed, and retained in stack form without detriment. This was important as farmers could hold their sun-dried flax for sale at the most convenient time. It was stated at the lecture that a Belfast firm of linen finishers who have been experimenting with cloths prepared from yarns treated by the F. E. S. process have found they give a better product in the finished state. They are stated to be brighter than those made from commercial yarn, with a softer feel and handle.

Financial: Market Quotations

Market Advance Is Retarded By Profit-Taking

Trading a Mixed Affair With Both Losses and Gains

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The advance in the financial markets was retarded, although not altogether checked, by heavy profit-taking today.

The stock market was a mixed affair, with numerous specialties and utilities moving higher, while leading industrials and some of the rails reacted fractions to more than a point. In the staple markets, corn advanced more than a cent, but an early upturn in wheat was mostly lost. Cotton slipped off a little, then recovered.

A number of industrial favorites were inclined to sag fractions to 2 points at times although subject to intermittent periods of strength. Some issues, on the other hand, were strong, while oils improved.

Losses of 1 to 2 points were suffered by United States Steel, Allied Chemical, United Aircraft and American Can, New York Central and Standard Oil of New Jersey were steady.

National Dtstillers and Owens-Illinois advanced about 4 points each. American Telephone was up 2. Turnover approximated 4,200,000 shares.

American Telephone Outlook

Considerable short covering appeared in American Telephone in advance of the dividend meeting next week. Wall Street has recently been convinced that a substantial downward revision would be made in the annual rate of $9, but in view of the improved business outlook, is now inclined to be somewhat more cheerful. It was learned in quarters close to the company, however, that disconnections are still running in excess of new installations, although the ratio has improved.

Profit-taking was inspired in part by the report showing an increase of $52,000,000 in brokers' loans during the week ended Wednesday. This made a total increase of $178,000,000 in this item in three weeks. While loans had fallen to the lowest level in years, and any brisk resumption of speculation such as has been seen in recent weeks would naturally bring a sudden bulge, the increase in marginal trading has been sharp enough to inspire caution in some quarters.

Business news remained largely cheerful. Tomorrow's freight car loadings report is expected to come very close to the like level of last year, although it may be somewhat under the previous week. Bituminous coal output was reported for the week ended May 6 at 4,825,000 tons, or 350,000 over the like period of last year. Textile and rubber tire manufacturers are running at a capacity in many cases.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System discloses a still further improvement, eight weeks after the termination of the banking holiday. With an increase this week in gold holdings of $6,564,000, the recovery since the first week in March stands at $758,000,000 and brings total gold holdings to 3,442,-134,000. With the single exception of Sept. 16, 1931, this is the largest in the history of the system.

The financial community noted with interest that there was no important change in the holdings of United States Government securities, indicating that open market operations of the bank were being held ih abeyance, at least for the time being. Under the terms of the inflation bill, the bank is scheduled to buy up to $3,000,000,000 of government bonds in an effort to pump additional credit into commercial channels.

Bond Prices Firm

Although the bond market was compelled to dispose of considerable profit-taking today, prices generally displayed a firm front in active trading.

Confidence in the "gilt-edge" categories was exemplified by another advance in United States Government securities with an expanded trading volume in the low yield Treasury issues. A number of the highest grade corporation maturities also edged up as a number of semi-speculative liens were disposed to relax.

Gains were recorded by some bonds of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, American Smelting, Boston & Maine, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light, Goodyear, National Dairy, Nickel Plate, North American, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Shell Union Oil, Texas Corporation, Union Pacific, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Bros., and Western Union. An easier tone was exhibited by some bonds of Southern Railway, St. Paul, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Great Northern, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, Pacific Gas and Postal Telegraph.

German obligations slumped 1 to around 5 points at one time. Their weakness was attributed partly to uncertainties arising out of the Disarmament Conference. Issues of Great Britain and Italy eased and French loans were irregular. Bonds of Japan were firm.

Railway Earnings

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha

	1933	1932
March deficit aft chgs	$334,201	$266,075
3 months deficit	998,007	907,299

Great Northern Railway

	1933	1932
March def aft chgs	$1,704,316	$1,525,470
3 mos def	5,847,878	5,659,370

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

	1933	1932
March def aft chgs	$499,330	$137,442
3 mos def	1,733,478	215,456

Pittsburgh & West Virginia

	1933	1932
March def aft chgs	$62,627	$39,757
3 mos def	193,527	166,092

London Quotations

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Consols for money today were 72¾, De Beers 5¼ and Rand Mines 6¼. Money was ¾ per cent and discount rates—short bills ⅝@⅞ and three-month bills ½@⅝ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 12	Last May 11
37¾	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	25½	25	25	27
8	3	..	Adams Express	13000	8	7½	7¾	7⅞
16⅛	8	..	Adams Millis	3000	16½	15½	16¼	16
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	3300	9⅜	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
11⅜	7⅜	1.20	Affiliated Prod	4400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
73⅜	47¼	3	Air Reduction	9400	73	70½	73	73¼
2⅛	⅛	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	32000	15¼	14⅜	15	14⅜
3⅛	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	35000	2⅛	1⅝	2	2
3⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
3¼	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3	3	3	3¼
3½	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	1800	3½	3½	3½	..
15½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	70	15	14⅜	14⅝	15
99¼	70¾	6	Allied Chem	35000	97¾	95½	97½	98¼
121⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117½	117½	117½	117
17	15¼	..	Allis Chalmers	8900	15⅝	15	15	15⅜
3½	⅜	..	Amal Leather	3200	3¼	3	3	3⅛
35⅝	18½	2	Amerada	3500	35⅝	33	35⅝	33¾
17¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	17½	17	17	17⅛
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1500	16⅝	16½	16½	17
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1000	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5
38¾	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	27	25½	27	27½
24½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1100	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24⅛
84½	49⅛	4	Am Can	2200	82¾	80⅝	82¾	83½
18⅝	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1000	15⅛	15	15¼	15⅞
34⅛	15	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	34½	34½	34½	34½
4¼	1⅜	..	Am Chain	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	44
21	1	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
25¾	13	..	Am Com Alchol	4000	22⅞	20¾	22¼	21⅝
3	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	2½	3¼	..
10⅝	3⅞	..	Am European	400	7⅛	7	7	7¼
12	3⅛	..	Am & For Pow	100	12	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
23⅛	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	50000	23½	23	23⅛	23
20	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20	20	20	20
15¾	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1000	15⅞	14¾	15½	15⅛
8	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
34⅛	13⅛	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	30¼	29½	30¼	31⅛
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	8800	10¼	9⅝	10	10⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1500	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	15
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	39½	39	39	39
3¼	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
2½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	22	22	22	3⅛
46	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	42⅞	41	42¾	44
12⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	13000	12	10½	11⅞	12
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	20000	9	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	24⅜	23½	24½	23½
21½	9	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	1300	21	19¼	19⅞	19½
10⅜	4⅝	7	Am Radiator	18000	10⅞	9⅞	10¼	10⅜
15⅞	5⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	23000	15⅜	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
27	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27
2	⅞	..	Am Seating	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
1½	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	500	½	½	½	⅜
16	11⅞	2	Am Shipbuilding	80	16	16	16	16
31⅞	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	18000	29¾	28¼	29	30
66¼	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	66¼	66	66	65
50	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	50	49⅞	49⅞	49
13⅜	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	5900	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stove	1700	44⅞	43⅞	44	44⅜
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4000	53½	52⅞	53½	53½
101	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	101	100	101	100½
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	50000	108⅜	104⅝	106⅛	105¼
13½	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	18	18	18	14
32¾	10	..	Am Type Pf	110	32¾	30½	31½	28
24	10⅞	1	Am Wat W&E	14000	24	22⅝	23½	23
19¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	20000	19¾	17⅜	19½	18
63	38	6	Am Wat lpf	200	63	63	63	57
11	3½	..	Am Woolen	6000	11	9¾	11	9⅝
45	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	45	41⅛	43⅞	41½
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	6	5½	6	..
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5000	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	60000	13¼	12¾	13	13⅝
9	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	9	9	9	..
19⅜	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	6000	19⅜	15¾	16⅜	16
75	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	75	75	75	69¾
6½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
68½	33¼	7	Armour Del pf	1000	68½	65½	68½	65
4⅛	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	30000	4⅛	4	4⅜	4¼
2⅝	¾	..	Armour Ill B	18000	2¾	2½	2¾	2
28⅝	7	..	Armour Ill pf	5000	28⅜	26¼	27¾	26
3⅜	1½	..	Arnold Constable	200	3	3	3	3
4	2	..	Artloom Corp	50	4	4	4	..
3⅜	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	11¼	11	11¼	10¾
61½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	28000	61½	59½	60¾	60¾
70½	50	5	Atchison pf	1000	70½	70	70	70
39	16½	1	Atl Coast Line	30000	38⅜	37½	38	38
20⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	14000	20⅞	19⅝	20⅜	19⅞
19¼	8	..	Atlas Powder	500	18½	18½	18½	19
56½	31¼	.2	Auburn Auto	7500	47½	46¾	47⅞	47½
4	⅝	..	Austin Nichols	3000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	10000	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜	11⅞

—B—

9¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	21600	8⅞	8	8⅜	9
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	370	29⅜	27½	28⅞	30½
16	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	27800	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝	16¼
20⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2500	20	19¼	19½	20⅜
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1400	31¼	31	31	31
10	5¼	..	Barker Bros pf	1000	10	10	10	..
6¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	6700	6⅜	6	6⅛	6¼
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1600	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
70	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	60	70	70	70	..
63¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	800	64	62	62¾	63¾
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	2100	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
75½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	75½
14½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	31600	14⅜	13⅞	14	14½
23½	9	..	Best & Co	4700	22½	21¾	22⅜	22½
27⅛	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	22400	26¾	26⅛	26½	26⅞
55¼	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	3100	54	53½	53½	55½
17	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	30	17	17	17	17
11	3⅛	..	Blaw Knox	2100	10¾	10½	10½	10⅞
25⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	3400	25	24	24½	25
34⅝	18	1.60	Borden	14800	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	34¼
13⅛	5½	..	Borg Warner	12500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13⅜
13¾	6	..	Boston & Maine	400	13	13	13	13⅜
2⅝	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	2⅝	1	2⅝	¾
7½	8⅝	1	Briggs Mfg	8300	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
13½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4300	31⅜	30⅞	31	31½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Shoe	100	78½	78½	78½	79½
46	28⅜	3	Brown Shoe	200	45½	45¼	45¼	45½
118	108⅛	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	43	43	43	..
7½	7¼	..	Brunswick-Balke	4200	7½	6	7½	6
1¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	600	1½	1	1	1⅝
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1300	9	8⅝	8⅞	9¼
2¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2300	2⅛	2	2	2
8	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	9	9	9	8
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	5200	3½	2⅞	3½	2⅞
7¾	2¼	..	Bullard	2900	7½	7	7	7¾
15⅝	15¼	..	Burns Bros	123	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	6900	13⅛	12¾	13	13¼
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2½
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2⅝	1½	..	Butterick	1200	3½	2⅝	3¼	2⅝
21¾	16	..	Byers	15200	21⅜	20¼	20⅞	21⅝
52½	20½	2	Byers pf	30	54	54	54	52

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18¾
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1500	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	5	4⅜	4⅞	5
12½	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	12½	11⅞	12	12¼
14⅜	7½	1	Canadian Pacific	31000	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
27	14	..	Cannon Mills	3400	30	26½	29⅛	26⅞
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh pf	31300	62⅛	59⅝	62	62½
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	67	65½	65½	66¼
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	7200	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
20⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	14300	19¾	18½	18½	20⅛
2¼	⅞	..	Celotex Co	100	2	2	2	2¼
3¼	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	4	4	4	3¼
30¼	14	1½	Ceitral Aguirre	1200	29	28½	28½	28¾
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	72	72	72	74½
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	14500	21¼	19	20¼	21
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
13	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	12	12	12	12
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	..
29⅞	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	9400	29½	28⅛	29	29¾
35¾	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	22500	35¾	34⅞	35½	35½
2	⅛	..	Chi &2E Ill pf	400	2	1⅞	2	2
4¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1800	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	3½
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	4800	3¼	2¾	2¾	3
4¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	7200	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜
8¾	1¼	..	Chi & N western	26300	9¾	7½	8⅜	7½
12¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	1600	12¾	11⅝	12⅜	11¼
15½	6½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2200	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
10½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	10½	10¼	10½	10
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2700	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	11	10⅜	11	10⅝
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI⅝P 7%	100	12	11½	11½	11½
14	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	350	14	13	13	13
17¾	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	17¼	17	17¼	17½
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	500	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
12	6	..	Chile Copper	60	12¾	12	12¾	11
20½	7¾	..	Chrysler	71300	20¼	19½	20¼	20⅜
14½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
52½	35	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	49⅞	49½	49½	50
..	1¼	..	City Stores	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
17	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	17	16½	17	16¼
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4600	16	15⅜	15⅝	16
8⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2700	8⅝	8	8¼	7¾
9⅝	2½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9⅛
33	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	10	33	33	33	30
18	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	47400	18	17¼	17½	17⅞
67⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74	74	74	74
13	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅝
55½	22ff	2	Columbian Carb	12200	56	53	54⅜	54
10⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	600	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅜
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	22½	21⅜	22⅜	21½
33½	18	2	Comm Inc Tr	8300	33½	32	33	32⅝
97⅞	84	6	Comm Tr cv pf	180	91	89¼	89¾	89½
15⅜	8	.60	Comm Solvents	29500	17	16½	16⅞	17½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	42000	2½	2½	2½	2¼
50	21	6	Comwith & S pf	1700	42	39¼	40½	38⅝
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3900	13	12¾	13	12⅞
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1800	4	3¾	3⅞	3½
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	3100	10½	10	10¼	10
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	71500	55⅞	54⅛	54⅜	55⅞
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1100	89½	89	89⅛	89¼
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	600	3¼	3	3¼	3
9	5	..	Consol Oil	34000	9¼	8¾	8⅞	8¾
6⅞	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1300	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
1½	⅛	..	Consol Textile	5100	1¼	⅞	1⅛	⅞
6¾	1½	..	Container A	1200	7¼	4¾	7¼	5
2½	¼	..	Container B	4100	3	2	2½	2
8⅜	3	..	Cont Baking A	3200	8¾	8⅛	8½	8
1¼	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	5400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	46¼	46	46	46
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	15100	56½	55½	56	56⅜
8¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8	7⅝	8	8
21⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4100	24¾	23⅞	24¾	24½
4	1	..	Cont Motors	21600	4	3	3½	3½
11⅞	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	39000	12	11	11⅞	11¼
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	8300	71⅛	69⅝	70⅜	71½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	130	130	130	130
5⅞	2⅝	..	Coty	1500	5½	5	5	5
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1700	32½	32	32	32½
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8¼
34⅜	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	4200	34⅝	29½	34¼	30
36	24¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1100	36	33½	33½	33⅝
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19⅜	9	..	Crucible Steel	1200	19⅞	18¾	18¾	18½
39	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	70	39	37	37½	36½
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	1½
7¾	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	3800	7⅞	6¼	6¾	6¾
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	46	45	45	..
43	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	43	42	42	42¾
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	17	17	17	17
49	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1800	50½	47	50½	49
3	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	42500	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8500	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
12½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	12	12	12	12⅝

—D—

6	1½	3b	Davega St	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	11⅛	11	11	11
65	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	8200	64	62¾	64½	64½
29⅝	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	24400	29¼	28	29⅛	30
5¼	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	5½	5	5½	5
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	71	71	71	71
24¾	17½	1	Diamond Match	1100	24½	24	24	24¾
28½	16⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28½	28½	28½	26½
33½	13	1†	Dome Mines	18700	22	21⅝	21½	21⅝
18¼	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	9800	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	15½	14⅝	15¼	15⅜
8	3¼	..	Dresser B	700	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
¾	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
63	32½	2	du Pont re Nem	57000	64¼	62⅞	64½	63
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	101	100	101	100¾

—E—

5½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1800	5½	4¼	4¼	5
74¼	46	3	Eastman Kodak	9600	72⅛	70¾	72½	73
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	118	115	115	114¾
12	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4100	12	10½	11⅜	10⅜
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	27600	19½	18½	19¼	19½
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	300	1⅝	2	2	1⅞
22	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1100	22	19	22	19¼
19	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	19	17½	18⅞	17¾
40½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2100	39⅝	38½	39½	39½
⅝	..	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	½	½	½	½
1⅛	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	240	1⅛	1	1	1
51	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	51	50⅜	50⅞	50¾
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	8½	8	8½	8
32	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	32	28½	32	25½
38	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	32	32	32	29⅛
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	34¾	28½	34¾	26½
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	600	9	9	9	9½
10	3¼	..	Erie RR	2200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾

Financial: News and Comment

Wage Increases Are Announced In Many Cities

Range Between 5 and 10 P. C.—Employment Up in Various Areas

By the Associated Press

Further wage increases, recall of employees, and buoyant stock and commodity markets brightened the American business picture yesterday.

Among the companies which raised employees' wages were:

Santee Cotton Mills, Orangeburg and Bamsburg, S. C., a 10 per cent wage increase, May 22.

Frank C. Meyer Box Company of Lynn, Mass., a 5 per cent wage increase for 170 employees at once.

Mexia Textile Mills of Dallas, Texas, announced a 5 per cent increase in wages.

Buffalo Sash Weight & Foundry Company, Buffalo, N. Y., wage increase of 75 per cent for laborers.

The Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C., announced it has increased the pay of its 4000 employees by 5 per cent. The announcement said the increase is a part of the national development program.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—In line with President Roosevelt's stand for increased buying power through higher wages, two Philadelphia firms have announced wage increases which will effect 700 employees.

The Supreme Shirt Company, with 100 operators, have increased wages 10 per cent, effective Thursday, while Biberman Brothers, Inc., have increased wages 5 per cent, effecting 600 employees.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 12—A newspaper survey among industrial plants of this city reveals a decided business upswing. The De Laval Separator Company, one of the largest and best known industries here, is employing 500 workers on a five-day week after a long period in which only a few men got work every other week. The Schatz Manufacturing Company, which makes ball bearings for the automobile industry, also has resumed a full-time schedule and is employing 600.

PROVIDENCE, May 12 (AP)—Industrial employment increased sharply in Rhode Island during April, both as compared with the preceding month and a year ago, Daniel F. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Labor, reported today.

In 216 plants working forces at the end of April were 9.9 per cent larger than at the end of April, 1932, and 5.6 per cent larger than at the close of March, 1933. The broadest improvement was recorded by the textile trades, but all manufacturing groups except the jewelry division reported March to April gains.

Insurance in Force Is $108,290,757,814

Life insurance in force at the close of 1932 for the 295 legal reserve companies totaled $108,290,757,814, says the National Underwriter. Of this amount $81,502,444,614 was ordinary life, $9,624,616,528 group and $17,164,-151,672 industrial insurance.

Life insurance premiums aggregated $3,604,772,158 for the year, while payments to policyholders were $3,276,063,224. Annuity premiums totaled $198,303,948, annuity payments $48,738,514. New life insurance last year of $16,555,396,741 represented $308,444,126 in new premiums.

Admitted assets of the 295 companies totaled $20,969,152,010 in 1932, compared with $21,370,800,087 in 1931. Stock companies had a total capital of $164,693,368, while unassigned surplus for all companies was $772,437,354 and contingency surplus $595,219,559.

Air Reduction Business Gains in Last Two Weeks

Business of Air Reduction Company the last two weeks has been running ahead of the like period a year ago for the first time in several years.

In the first quarter of this year net profit was $379,437, equal to 45 cents a share on the 841,288 shares, compared with $652,214, or 77 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1932. In the second quarter a year ago net was $588,988, or 70 cents a share. Thus, if business holds, it would appear likely that profits would regain the 1932 rate.

This improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Suggestion

NEW YORK, May 12 — About 500,000 policyholders and other claimants of Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. have been asked to accept shares of preferred for legitimate claims, says the reorganization committee.

Unless sufficient assets are received by May 20, set by Supreme Court Justice Frankenthaler for submission of a workable plan of reorganization, the company will be forced to undergo liquidation under supervision of the state insurance department.

United Light & Power

CHICAGO, May 12 — United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, consolidated net income of $2,947,759 after depreciation, interest, amortization, taxes, subsidiary dividends, etc., equal to $4.91 a share on the 600,000 no-par shares of $6 preferred stock. This compares with net income in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932, of $7,249,259, equal after preferred dividends to $1.05 a share on the 3,473,923 combined class A and class B common shares.

Board of Trade Seat $9000

CHICAGO, May 12—Membership on Chicago Board of Trade sold Wednesday afternoon at $9000, up $1000 from previous sale.

Western Union Shows Decided Improvement

New York, May 12

CONTRASTED with a deficit of approximately $1,000,000 after charges for the two months to Feb. 28, Western Union Telegraph Company during March earned in excess of $600,000 net after allowance for taxes, depreciation and fixed charges.

It is indicated now that April earnings will probably be sufficient to offset the deficit of $351,-443 after fixed charges shown for the quarter to March 31, last.

The unusual volume of business resulting, first from the larger volume of money transfers coincident with the nation-wide banking moratorium, which became effective early in March, and the heavy volume of telegraphic business which resulted from the California earthquake later in the month, were factors which resulted in the turnabout in earnings.

Postal Savings Decrease for 50 Selected Cities

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Postal receipts for 50 selected cities last month aggregated $23,810,300, compared with $24,421,916 the previous month and $24,271,529 for April, 1932.

The Post Office Department said the largest percentage increase over the like month last year was reported by Jersey City with Atlanta second.

Receipts in Jersey City last month totaled $99,530, compared with $89,-526 for April, 1932, an 11.17 per cent gain. Atlanta took in $292,574, compared with $266,447, a 9.81 per cent advance.

Five of the six New England cities in the 50 selected offices showed increase in receipts as compared with April a year ago.

Only New Haven showed a decrease.

The April receipts and percentage of change from April last year for New England cities were:

Boston, $1,206,435, increase 1.01 per cent; Providence, $153,620, increase 2.93 per cent; Hartford $183,105, increase 3.60 per cent; New Haven $124,776, decrease 2.47 per cent; Springfield $98,719, increase 4.85 per cent, and Worcester $81,769, increase 1.56 per cent.

Dollar Recovers In Today's Trading In London Market

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—The dollar recovered a part of its earlier loss in today's moderate trading, wherein there was more selling than buying, and closed 1¼ cents down.

After a lower adjustment to coincide with overnight reports from New York, a depreciation to $4 occurred on speculative offerings believed to be for the purpose of switching the proceeds over to commodities and industrial shares, which are following the American trend and moving to higher levels.

Some buying orders developed in the afternoon and were responsible for a slight gradual betterment of the dollar quotation to $3.97¾ at the close.

German marks depreciated from yesterday's quotation of 14.37 marks to 14.40 on news of the disarmament crisis at Geneva and unfavorable trade reports.

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 9 centimes in value on the Bourse today, closing at 21.53 francs.

BERLIN, May 12 (AP)—The dollar was quoted at 3.575 marks today, a slight drop from yesterday's 3.58.

Standard Oil, N. Y., Adopts A New Marketing Policy

NEW YORK, May 12—Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc., states that, effective in the near future, a new marketing policy will govern the establishment of its price structure for gasoline throughout its marketing area. This will be based on the principle that its retail prices, such as tank-car, tank-wagon and service-station, shall bear a direct relation to the wholesale cargo price of gasoline in the gulf and shall fluctuate with changes in these cargo prices.

As an example, to establish a tank-car price in New York harbor the prevailing cargo price in the gulf for gasoline will be used as a basis. To this price would be added an amount which should include current transportation rates in New York harbor. This price would represent the tank-car price at which gasoline would be sold in tank-cars, f. o. b., this terminal.

De Beers Consolidated Mines

LONDON, May 12—De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., reports for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1932, total income of £64,-332. Net loss after deducting £280,038 expenses and management charges, was £218,706. Deducting this net loss from £992,982 unappropriated balance on June 30, 1932, left credit of £777,276 to be carried forward. The company has changed its fiscal year to end Dec. 31 instead of June 30.

15 P. C. Burmah Oil Dividend

LONDON, May 12—Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., declared a final common dividend of 15 per cent, less tax, making 20 per cent, less tax, for 1932. Preliminary statement for year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows profit of £1,524,635 after income taxes and charges, compared with £1,869,495 in 1931.

W. S. Dowdell Reelected

NEW YORK, May 12—William S. Dowdell has been nominated for a second term in the presidency of the New York Cotton Exchange. The election will be held June 5.

Week's Bond Offerings

New bond offerings formally marketed at New York this week totaled $8,000,000, compared with $2,790,000 last week and $15,302,000 a year ago.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, May 12—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

Commodity Price Trend This Week Continues Upward

Advances Outnumber Declines for Fifth Successive Period

For the fifth successive week, advances have outnumbered the declines in the compilation of wholesale commodity quotations of Dun & Brandstreet, Inc., the former totaling 67 and the latter 10, as compared with 23 and 34 respectively, for the corresponding week of last year. In fact, this relationship has persisted for 10 weeks, if the interruption the last week of March and the first week of April be excepted. For the 19 weeks of the current year, advances were in excess of the declines for a total of 10 weeks.

For the majority of the more active commodities, a percentage of increase in values now has been recorded from the recent lows approximating the extent of the advance in prices desired by moderate inflationists. Since the gold embargo was placed in effect, rubber has advanced more than 40 per cent, silk 30 to 35 per cent, and cotton about 20 per cent. Silver, since the bank holiday first stimulated buying, in anticipation of inflation, is up more than 30 per cent, while wheat has risen around 40 per cent in the same period.

In the foodstuffs division, the four declines were contributed by red kidney beans, winter flour (soft straights), nutmegs, and Mombosa red pepper. The 24 advances were headed by record price marks for wheat and sugar, with lard reaching a new high for the year.

All of the hide quotations were higher from ¼c to 1c. Packers now are at 9c, as compared with 4¼c for the same week last year. Leather prices again were marked up.

Cotton goods held firmly to the previously established level, while rayon yarns, the viscose process, advanced 5c, with a mark-up in prospect for the acetate grades. Japan silk rose 8c to $1.69, as compared with $1.44 a year ago. The rise in the wool market was the outstanding feature of the textile division, the average of 25 quotations advancing nearly 4c.

Metal prices were firm, with the upward trend continuing in the nonferrous group.

More advances were made in both the vegetables and fish oil groups, while fertilizers are beginning to feel the force of the upward movement. While lumber prices generally are firmer, a mark-down of $5 was made for both birch and maple.

United Gas Corp. Makes a Reduction In Long-Term Debt

United Gas Corp. has issued its annual report for 1932.

Total operating revenues of subsidiaries for 1932 were $23,091,454, as compared with $25,005,303 for 1931. Net revenues from operation for 1932 were $12,143,878, as compared with $14,206,449 for 1931.

Balance of consolidated earnings applicable to interest of United Gas Corp. for 1932 was $8,447,679. Interest was $2,881,640, leaving a balance of $5,566,039 for dividends on United Gas Corp. preferred stock. Dividends on the preferred stock applicable to the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, were $3,148,003, of which $2,492,029 was paid during the year. Dividends on the preferred stock were paid in full through the quarter ended Aug. 31, 1932, but for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1932, only one-half the regular rate was paid.

The long-term debt of subsidiaries was reduced $1,447,300 during the year from $23,309,600 to $21,862,300.

Earnings of Continental Gas & Electric Company

Report of Continental Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, shows net profit of $2,989,267 after depreciation, taxes, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal to $15.85 a share on the 188,579 shares of $100 par 7 per cent prior preference stock.

This compares with $4,491,414, or $23.82 a share on the prior preference stock, in the preceding 12 months. Gross amounted to $30,422,-605, compared with $30,027,675. Practically all of the common stock is owned by United Light & Railway Company, a subsidiary of United Light & Power Company.

Briggs Manufacturing Quarter Loss $895,963

DETROIT, May 12—Briggs Manufacturing reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $895,963 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $953,993 in the first quarter of 1932. Walter O. Briggs, president, told stockholders that April operations showed a profit and that May looks very encouraging.

Plant is operating 5 to 5½ days a week with 11,000 employees.

New England Business

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, in its current Summary of New England Business, reports that security and commodity prices have risen and consumer buying has been mildly stimulated in New England, as in other parts of the country, due to inflationary possibilities in the present national legislative program.

Truscon Steel Company Loss

YOUNGSTOWN, May 12—Truscon Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $208,616 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $359,303 in the first quarter of 1932.

Standard Power & Light

Standard Power & Light Corporation and affiliated companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report net income of $1,960,323 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation and other charges, compared with $5,901,907 in 1931.

Evidence of Sustained Vigor Revealed in Business Upswing

Swift Change in Sentiment Based on Firm Foundation of Rising Prices, Growing Demand and Increasing Industrial Production

NEW YORK, May 12—Despite the mystifying swiftness which has marked the course of the business upswing during the last six weeks, evidence of sustained vigor is becoming more pronounced, even though the period of normal seasonal expansion has been passed, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The confident stride which progress now has assumed reveals the general feeling of assurance that the current revival rests on a firm foundation which has been built slowly and solidly during the last two years. Of its own momentum, it automatically will provide increased employment, place more money in the hands of the workers and the farmers, and thus furnish the purchasing power needed to maintain an increased movement of goods into the hands of consumers.

Reports received from the leading centers of distribution emphasize the steadily gaining weekly volume of retail sales, the appearance of price mark-ups in other than staple grades of merchandise, and a dollar volume in many districts running ahead of the comparative totals of a year ago. As retail prices generally persist at a low level, the increased dollar volume is indicative of the continued rise in unit turnover. Confidence in the maintenance of distributive totals at the current rate of increase is growing stronger, as a scrutiny of the orders being received and the knowledge of the attitude of buyers reveal that it is not attributable solely to belated consumption, but rather to actual requirements, with possibly some anticipation of the future, because of the momentum which the price rise now has attained.

Industrial Activity Up

With the spring quota of unit sales set earlier in the year now exceeded, the buying movement is being bolstered by the broadening of industrial activity and the widening of the fields for employment. Although confined, as yet, largely to the iron and steel, automobile, rubber, textile, and food products industries, and governmental undertakings, the successive weekly gains in employment are building up purchasing power and making their influence felt in the accelerated movement of merchandise at retail and in the liquidation of long-standing obligations, which has produced a more favorable collection status.

Evidences of the economic recovery are being charted more emphatically in the industrial indices, where the lines of progress definitely are upward, with electric power production crossing the point of the corresponding week of the year preceding for the first time in nearly three years, while merchandise carloadings have expanded sharply, and another rise has been recorded for bituminous coal output. Automobile production for the week has climbed to a new high for the year, expansion of steel operations has carried the ingot output rate to the best percentage in 18 months, and softwood lumber orders and shipments have passed last year's comparative level. The Business Activity Barometer of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., now has advanced to 53.4 per cent of the 1928-30 average, as compared with 51.1 last week. This is the highest figure touched by this index since the week of Jan. 11, when it also stood at 53.4.

Covering Needs Ahead

Cold and wet weather during most of the week was not conducive to an expansion of retail activities. Despite this retardative influence, however, prospects of higher prices led purchasers to cover needs as far ahead as possible, because of the evident strength backing the trend to higher values. In some instances, demand for certain staple goods has exceeded the supply, as merchants generally were stocked only for the season's normal requirements. No small part of this unexpected broadening of buying interest is considered a reflection of the improved financial condition of consumers who are satisfying long-deferred needs, now that employment is spreading and wage scales are being revised upward.

Food products, hardware, dry goods, and shoes appear to be taking the lead, as sales of spring ready-to-wear and some of the other seasonable merchandise were not purchased as actively as during the week preceding. Sales of new automobiles are increasing, and automobile accessories are moving well. A better volume of rural buying was reported, and mail-order houses have increased their shipments, following the recent price advances in grains and livestock. Unit sales generally continue to exceed those of last year, while the turnover of some of the department stores is ahead of 1932 in dollars.

Retail Prices Rise

Mark-ups of as much as 25 per cent now are in evidence in retail prices of some of the more standard offerings, and in order to serve adequately the growing number of buyers, most of the large stores have discontinued almost entirely the obligatory weekly holiday periods which employees have observed for nearly two years. While seasonal wearing apparel, with the exception of shoes, has not shared generously, as yet, in the price rise, dry goods, silverware, groceries, house furnishings, furniture, and floor coverings now are carrying price tags fully 10 per cent above the retail price of a month ago.

The extension of the present price alteration to all classes of merchandise may not be accomplished until the latter part of June, but the markings then may attain a wider proportionate percentage, if the uptrend of the general commodity level persist.

While the volume of retail distribution already has gone beyond the quota that was set for it by even the most enthusiastic at the beginning of the year, it naturally is not up to a normal level, nor will it be able to reach such a point until permanent employment will have spread to a more inclusive range of industries.

Wholesale Buying Unabated

With orders for immediate delivery still occupying a prominent portion of the volume recorded for the current week, most of the slack which customarily appears at this season in wholesale markets has been taken up by the commitments placed for needs of several months hence.

Staple goods for fall consumption have been bought heavily, despite the difficulties which have been met in the way of price guarantees, and the unwillingness of some wholesalers to accept orders which specify the delivery at a date beyond the end of July.

Retailers, as a whole, now are convinced that each week's delay in covering requirements means a further upward revision in buying budgets.

Sportswear, summer dresses and millinery for June promotion were chiefly sought for early shipment, although formal gowns, bridesmaids' apparel and graduation outfits were much sought by the buyers in the women's apparel markets.

A Window in Wall Street

No Credit Inflation

THE expectation that the Federal Reserve statement this week might reveal anticipatory purchases of Government bonds as authorized in the Administration's inflation bill was not realized. Bonds now in Federal Reserve possession amount to $1,837,193,000. The figure is almost unchanged from that of a year ago, when the Federal Reserve had completed the Hoover campaign of bond-purchasing. The purpose of this campaign was to swell the banks with so much excess reserve money that they would be persuaded to pass it along to commercial borrowers. New York banks did increase their loans and investments, but the out-of-town banks continued to liquidate and the campaign thus attained no results. It is felt that conditions are today far more favorable for credit inflation. In fact, many bankers feel that the Federal Reserve should lose no time in pushing out money, so that currency inflation can be warded off.

Governor Eugene R. Black

The new governor of the Federal Reserve Board is expected to be a sympathetic instrument of controlled inflation. Few appointments in the United States are more important than his. No other person save the President holds so much responsibility. Particularly at this time, when he has the task of reflating the country's credit structure, are his duties all-important.

The new governor is another lawyer to be added to the list of President Roosevelt's banking heads. But he has had experience both as a private banker and as a central banker. He comes straight from the governorship of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. While in that position he gave every indication that he was an arch foe of deflation. In May last year, when the Federal Reserve had stocked up the banks with $1,-800,000,000 of extra funds as the result of its bond purchases, Mr. Black was the most active governor outside New York in trying to connect that money with business. He stumped his district many times in an effort to persuade his member banks to "loosen up." That is why he caught President Roosevelt's eye. Another reason, maybe, was that he has a sense of humor which is widely appreciated in the South.

Banks and Business

Just as a view of the copper business is now obscured by the withholding of statistics, so the same prohibition prevents the financial commentator from presenting a picture of the activity of the country's commercial banks. Business is better than it was 12 months ago. Is it being financed and furthered by the banks? The statements of the New York banks, which still publish data, do not yet yield much evidence that it is, at least directly. Loans and investments expanded in the last month by $350,000,000, but new commercial loans were a minor item. About half the money went into brokers' loans. Those who recall the agitation caused in 1928 and 1929 by the mounting brokers' loans, will not regard this phase of credit expansion as constructive. It is, of course, a reflex of the rise in stock market trading. But it is well not to underestimate the importance of brokers' loans at this time. They are provocative of increased business just as much as are commercial loans. For, though the money goes into the purchase of stocks, the seller is put in funds, and in all probability spends them in the purchase of goods. M. B. ELLISTON.

Livestock Prices Make New Season's Highs at Chicago

Fed Steers Up 25 Cents, But Heifers Lower; Lambs Best Since July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 12 — Livestock markets advanced again this week at the Union Stock Yards here, practically all classes reaching new high-price ground for the season, the average cost of beef steers being the highest since December, hogs selling higher than any time since September, while lambs go back to last July for an equal in highness, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Practically all fed steers and long yearlings advanced 25 cents. Bulk of the steers and yearlings sold at $5-$6, best 1470-pound bullocks making $6.35, while long yearling steers topped at $7.15. Few sales were made above $6.25 or below $4.75.

Common and medium heifers ruled strong to higher but the best kinds sold weak to 25 cents lower. Yearling heifers made $6 early in the week, with the bulk selling at $4.74-$5.50. Butcher heifers sold mainly at $4-$5.

All cows ruled strong to 25 cents higher, lowcutters and cutters selling at $2.25-$3, and most fat cows $3.25 upward. The bull market advanced 10-15 cents, weighty sausage offerings selling mainly at $3.15 downward. Receipts of veal calves increased, and the market was under pressure, breaking 50-75 cents during the week. Most vealers sold at $4.75-$5.75, with best at $6 late. Stockers and feeders sold strong to 25 cents higher, choice yearling steers making $6 and heifers $5. Most replacement steers went out at $4.50-$5.25.

Hog prices advanced generally 50 cents this week, packing sows showing a 25-cent upturn. Receipts were smaller here, but larger in the aggregate at 12 leading markets. Shipper demand remained narrow, and big packers bought sparingly, but they received large supplies on direct billing. The late top was $4.55, with bulk 180-290 pounds selling at $4.40-$4.50; 300-400 pounds $4.30-$4.40; 140-170 pounds, $3.85-$4.40; pigs, $3.25-$3.75; packing sows $4 down.

Fat lamb prices received a 50-75 cent boost, and slaughter ewes gained 25 cents. Small receipts provided the principal stimulant to the market. Choice 80-94 pound wooled lambs sold late at $6.75-$7, while good and choice clippers brought $6-$6.50, few $6.65. California spring lambs sold at $6.65-$6.90, and native springers up to $7.25. Fat shorn ewes bulked at $2.25-$3, best $3.25.

Electric Power Net Income For Twelve Months

Electric Power & Light Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income applicable to interest $5,578,973, which is approximately 3.5 times the interest of $1,594,500. For the preceding 12 months the company earned $11,-231,768 with which to pay interest requirements of $1,589,073.

After interest and other deductions there was a balance for the preferred stocks in the 12 months to February this year of $3,984,473. Full dividend requirement for 12 months on the $7 and $6 preferred stocks was $5,130,446, but only $3,419,887 was actually paid. In the 12 months to Feb. 29, 1932, balance applicable to preferred stocks was $9,642,695 and after preferred dividends paid of $5,117,963 there was a balance applicable to second preferred and common stocks of $4,524,732.

Operating revenues of the subsidiaries were $72,321,133 for the 12 months ended last February compared with $78,598,660 in the previous 12 months' period.

For the month of February alone operating revenues of subsidiaries amounted to $6,173,521 and net revenues from operation $3,187,423. Corresponding figures for the preceding 12 months were $6,605,171 and $3,-505,031.

Philadelphia & Reading Loss Equal to $5,258,560

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Corporation reports for the 12 months ended March 31, subject to final audit, net loss of $5,258,560 after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion, minority interest, etc. Sales totaled $36,410,278.

No comparison is available, as the company did not issue statement for the 12 months ended March 31, 1932. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss was $4,868,603 after above deductions.

Western Union Loss

Western Union reports a first quarter net loss after depreciation, taxes and bond interest of $351,443, compared with a net profit of $369,184 in the first quarter of 1932. R. B. White, president of Central R. R. of New Jersey, has been elected president of Western Union Telegraph Company, succeeding Newcomb Carlton, who will become chairman of the board.

Carloadings Outlook

NEW YORK, May 13—On the basis of figures reported to date, carloadings for the week ended May 6 are expected to run about even with those of the like week last year, and show a slight decline from the previous week. Loadings of the first 13 carriers to report totaled 202,054 cars compared with 208,350 in the preceding week and 201,840 last year.

Spicer Manufacturing Corp.

Spicer Manufacturing Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $146,954 after taxes and depreciation, compared with a net loss of $171,880 a year before.

Interstate Department Stores

Sales of Interstate Department Stores, Inc., for April, excluding groceries and leased departments, totaled $1,561,748, a decrease of 14.4 per cent from 1932.

200 Per Cent Increase In Tire Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio, May 12

ANNOUNCEMENT of a 200 per cent increase in tire production over March in the Akron (Ohio) factories of the B. F. Goodrich Company was made today by President J. D. Tew.

For the first time since October, 1929, Goodrich tire departments will operate six days a week 24 hours daily, beginning May 15. The increase includes a 40 per cent boost in the tire production made April 1. New schedules will bring reemployment for a number of former employees. Six hundred workers have been reemployed in the Goodrich mechanical goods division in the last 30 days.

Baldwin Locomotive Business Improves

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—Business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies in April was the largest for any month since November, although still below a year ago, at $538,000, compared with $513,000 in March and $663,000 in April, 1932. For the four months of 1933 bookings were $2,-046,000, compared with $2,957,000 a year before.

Shipments in April were $458,000, compared with $574,000 in March and $1,227,000 in April, 1932. For the four months shipments aggregated $2,250,000, compared with $4,293,000 a year earlier.

Borg-Warner Has A Possible Profit From Operations

Benefits From Refrigerator Business—Strong Financial Position

CHICAGO, May 12—Borg-Warner Corporation participated in the improvement enjoyed by the automobile industry the last six weeks, and approximately broke even and possibly earned a small net profit after charges in April, for the first time since August, 1932.

April dollar sales were about 30 per cent ahead of March, although approximately 45 per cent behind April last year, the peak month for the industry in 1932. In the first quarter this year the company lost $381,981.

May bookings so far are ahead of actual shipments for April. With customers following a hand-to-mouth buying policy it is difficult to anticipate results far ahead, but Borg appears to stand a good chance of showing a net profit after all charges for the second quarter. The second quarter of 1932 was the last to date in which the company operated in the black.

Borg's balance sheet as of March 31, showed a strong working capital position with cash of $2,360,710, United States Government securities of $3,489,523 and marketable securities of $1,062,638. Current liabilities totaled $1,455,479. Since March 31 the market value of securities has appreciated substantially. In addition about 30 per cent of a total of $379,279 shown on the books as due from closed banks has been collected.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., West Forest Park, 4300 Groveland Ave.—Ideal, newly renovated, 2nd floor, 4 rooms, kitchenette, bath, Lib. 0063.

BOSTON, Fenway—1, 2, 3 room suites with kitchenette, dinette; refrigeration; newly decorated; reasonable rentals. Comm. 7699.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 11 Wilcox Road, Ashmont section—5 rooms, sun room, fireplace; 3 minutes' walk to terminal hilltop situation; very pleasant, quiet locality; reasonable. Talbot 5898.

THE FENMORE, inviting those desiring a refined atmosphere in the Fenway location; rates beginning at $35; switchboard service; hotel homes completely furnished slightly higher. 64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street, Boston.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Jambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath, all are outside rooms, open fireplace, elevator operator on duty day and night, the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ 3302 ALFRED J WHITE, Manager

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 4-room apartment; also 2 rooms, private residence, North Shore, Long Island; 28 minutes N. Y. C. Plaza 3-0583

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Attractive 4-roomed summer apartment, 2 bedrooms, Grand Piano, screened porch, beautiful trees; convenient to trains and beaches; June to October; rent $100 per month. Apt. 4, 162 Center Ave. Tel. N. R. 2589.

N. Y. C.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, beautifully furnished, top floor private house; also smaller apartment; summer rates. 324 West 101st St. Tel Riverside 9-2363.

N. Y. C., 645 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

SUBLET suite in quality hotel for the summer; can be had with meals at a 25% discount; located near Tenth Church in Washington Square, convenient to all transportation. Phone, wire write or call in person. ANN LORD, 103 Waverly Place, New York City.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, Repairing, Remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

BEAUTY SHOPS

NEW YORK CITY—Hairdresser with following can rent space in attractive beauty parlor. Suite 706, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY, 2½ lbs., 50c; Maple Syrup, 2½ lbs., 55c; both direct from farm and guaranteed pure. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MOUNTAIN LAKES — Beautiful home, 10 rooms, large sun porch, 3 baths, 2-car garage, oil hot, beautiful grounds; terms reasonable. Enquire 978 Union Terrace, Union, New Jersey. Telephone Unionville 2, 1850.

FUR STORAGE

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE. Expert repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 350 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glazing; call and deliver. LIB. 2724. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 6419.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 639 St. Johns Place—Owner renting modern, completely furnished 6-room house; 2 blocks from subway. MILLER.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—Furnished new 7-room house, oil burner; near church, beaches, country and city. 126 Raymond St.

INSURANCE

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Stradivarius Violin dated 1723; has rich mellow tone; finished in yellow amber varnish and is well preserved; has been tested and approved by four great violinists. ELSIE M. HOWARD, 11903 Belmont Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

THOMPSON CARBON & RIBBON CO.
Specialists on Carbon Copies
114 Liberty St., N. Y. C. Barclay 7-4291

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's well-furnished office, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and evenings; reasonable. 551 5th Ave., Room 1819. Mu. 2-5833.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts; artists' supplies. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 102 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Laf. 4366.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

PAYING GUESTS

A LARGE New Hampshire home, fully modernized, location unsurpassed, will be open for 8 boys as paying guests July and August, ages 9 to 13; environment and leadership exceptional; rates low; guests will be carefully selected. For information write X-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CRAG-CREST
High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting. N. Y. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Honk 16

SUFFIELD, CONN., between Hartford-Springfield—Delightful home, beautiful grounds, moderate rates. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, 145 Main St., Suffield.

REAL ESTATE

★ BANK OWNED HOMES ★
PHONE FOR PRINTED LIST OF OUR PROPERTIES IN NEEDHAM, WEST ROXBURY AND ROSLINDALE, GIVING LOCATION AND PRICE. BANK, NEEDHAM 0111.

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HAMILTON, MASS.—For sale, 25 miles north of Boston, unusual opportunity to buy at reasonable price large country estate of 50 acres, near Myopia Hunt Club, 7 masters' bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; fireplaces; stable; garage; tennis court. Phone 115. MRS. GEORGE C. VAUGHAN.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Attractive small house, 5 rooms, insulated, weather stripped, oil burner, tiled bath, 2-car garage, 2 lots of land. Call OWNER, 1944-W. P 1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

FARMS, country homes, inns, gas stations, near Hartford and Springfield; send for circular. COSMAN 145 Main St., Suffield, Conn.

FOR SALE—VILLAGE FARM of 5 acres, modern house, barn, hen houses, or large farm with stock and tools. NELSON TIBBETTS, Tel. Medfield 183, Medfield, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In small, private home, bright, airy, furnished room with board; excellent location. 79 Aspinwall Ave.; Reg. 2021-W.

LYNN, MASS.—Pleasant rooms, residential section, near ocean; half mile to shopping center. MRS. ELIZABETH WELSH, 62 Nahant St.

ROOMS TO LET

ARDMORE, PA.—Attractive furnished room near station; gentleman, Protestant; reference. Ardmore 155-W.

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y., 24-37 24th St.—Sunny, private room, homelike, all improvements; 20 minutes from Times Square, Ravenswood 8-7834.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BROOKLINE—Young woman wishes to rent to business woman, guest room; morning sun, garden outlook, in charming 6-room, airy apartment; garage available; privileges arranged; $6.50; references. Aspinwall 4483 mornings or Box P-J, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Permanent or transient guests received, single or double rooms with kitchenette and bath, large parquet floors; board if desired. 21 Winchester St., Regent 1332.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th)—Attractive rooms, running water, quiet, homelike surroundings; transient-permanent. University 4-5242 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 121 West 77th—Private residence, large, beautifully furnished, comfortable room, dressing room; every convenience; $8.00. Trafalgar 7-5907.

N. Y. C., 583 Riverside Drive (Apt. 1)—Attractive comfortably furnished outside rooms, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; $3.50-$5.00.

N. Y. C., 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd)—Comfortable, light, airy rooms, very convenient; reasonable. Tel. MISS SMITH, Rhinelander 4-7834.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive; transportation. Cath. 8-8085.

N. Y. C., 99th (Riverside Drive)—Attractive, spacious, corner, 2 windows, quiet, adjacent bath, harmonious atmosphere. Riverside 9-7255.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Light, airy (single, double), twin beds, 2 closets, adjoining bath, homelike, harmless, references.

NEW YORK CITY, 310 W. 95th, near Drive—Newly furnished, clean, quiet, light, conveniences. Riverside 9-2632 (Apt. 64); $5.50.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Apt. 10M)—Front double, corner, semi-private bath; river view; home privileges; reasonable.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Quiet adult home; care if desired; good table; convenient Ferry. Phone Pt. Richmond 7-8064-J.

WEST N. BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—One or two rooms, well furnished; near transportation; private family; board optional. CALDWELL, 270 Bement Ave.

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Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4156.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, 12 years last position, handy about house and estate; fine reference; go anywhere. Address E. TOPPINO, 15 First Street, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 30 years' reference. Write Box D-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHINESE, 26, two years college education, desires private home work, chauffeur, handy man, etc. 8 Hancock St., Dorchester, Mass.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position for summer employment; hard worker, varied experience; highest references. Write ROLAND J. SAWYER, JR., Box 58, Durham, N. H.

MAN, refined, mature, exchange services for home and small remuneration; generally helpful in house; also companion adults, children; ANYWHERE. 8343. 32 W. 42nd, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 31, no bad habits, no physical defects, would like work; experienced meeting the public in hotel work and as agent for two telephone companies assisting them in their program of public relations; can drive; will go anywhere; have ½-ton panel delivery truck. FREDERICK B. TOWNER, 46 James Street, Malden, Mass.

YOUNG man desires employment on farm, camp or other outdoor work; remuneration secondary. RAYMOND B. COCKEY, 204 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman, capable of assuming the responsibilities of home or attendant companion, accustomed to European and American travel, having initiative and adaptability; any location. GOTTRELL, 819 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Position desired, housekeeper, care of children; 10 years' experience; will go anywhere. Box 26, 1001 Munsey Bldg.

CAPABLE young teacher desires summer position of any kind; drives car; references. E. L. R., 38 Middle St., So. Dartmouth, Mass.

COLORED WOMAN desires work as cook, laundress or domestic in small family. MRS. HANKS, 111½ Sarsfield Street, Boston.

HOUSEWORK, attendant; experienced; light colored; country. WILMOT, 80 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City. Monument 2-3439.

YOUNG woman, German-American, offers services as nursery governess, kindergarten, swimming; would accompany someone to Germany (Christian Scientist preferred). Write Box H-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG teacher would like a summer position as companion, tutor, governess or hostess; experienced, excellent references. Write Box B-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, reliable, desires position; stenography, receptionist; experienced. D. FRANK, 371 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 2-2358.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE STUDY

Life of Paul and Book of Revelation. Classes and private lessons by H. J. Browne. Phone Bronxville 0242 or write 100 Parkway Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director University Settlement, pupil S. S. Curry, Boston; open for engagements. Bryant 9-8570; Hotel Flanders, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusually attractive, cool, light room, adjoining bath; private home, near Harvard Sq. Tel. University 4094.

POINT ALLERTON—Summer residence; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range, 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420.

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., Tuckahoe. 30 minutes from Grand Central—Gentleman will rent his attractively furnished 8-room home to couple with privilege of retaining room with meals. Write Box P-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

UPHOLSTERERS

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38 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED—FURNISHED

COUPLE wish small furnished home for summer, Connecticut or Westchester; excellent care. KEDERICH, 12 East 83th St., New York City.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK STOCKINGS, fresh silk, direct from factory to wearer; guaranteed. J. BRITTON, 94 Mt. Hope Street, Roslindale, Mass. PAR. 2120-M.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS rewiring, wood, metal and roll. Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; cents buy outright; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL SERVICE

NEW YORK CITY—May we assist you? Sightseeing, general requests; reasonable. No charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Hotels. Elizabeth L. Merrill—Personal Service 36 West 10th Street Tel. St. 9-3787

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN experienced in sales, purchase, administrative and maintenance supervision desires connection; speaks Spanish; can go anywhere. C. D. LEVERETT, 1308 Belt Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher, A. M. degree, desires opportunity to give a course in English or in the teaching of English, during summer session. Box N-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES

CAMDEN, MAINE

Attractive colonial house, well furnished, garage; on shore; beautiful views sea and mountains; greatly reduced rent; also smaller cottage. H. E. Y., P. O. Box 5221, Boston.

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ARLINGTON

Wherever She Is

Mother's Day, May 14

SEND FLOWERS

M. T. D.—from

G. O. ANDERSON & SONS

Arlington 3090—3091 901 MASS. AVE.

Take Mother to Dinner

AT

WYMAN'S

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FRED E. POOR, President

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Grape-Nuts Domino Sugar Cocomalt

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YOUNG'S MARKET

Meats—Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables

24 LEONARD STREET Bel. 0845

BOSTON

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BOSTON (Continued)

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of Every Description

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Hundreds of Satisfied Customers

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SILVERWARE

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Appreciation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Ohio

ON A quiet street there lives an elderly little lady and her husband. This lady has always been alert to see the many things she might do for others. Her interest in the children of the neighborhood has been such that their love for her nearly equaled their love for their own mothers.

Of late years, this loving couple have found it difficult to get along. The mortgage on their home was troubling them, and rugs, linoleum, wallpaper, etc., needed to be replaced. But there was no money.

Inquiry by neighbors revealed how the couple longed to renovate their home, but the little lady seemed resigned to making the best of things.

Not much was said, but the kind neighbors were busy planning. Their thoughts went back to the days when Aunt —— somehow always seemed to sense when anything was wrong in their households or with their youngsters, and was always there to offer a helping hand; and to the many times she had mothered their youngsters while the parents were away for a needed vacation.

Soon something happened which made the little lady realize how much she had been appreciated. First, there was new wallpaper, and an efficient workman to hang it; then came some new rugs to replace the worn ones; new linoleum came for the kitchen, and fresh paint was applied. Then came some needed window draperies to make the little cottage a truly delightful home.

Not wishing to be outdone by the older set, the younger folks banded together and paid off the remaining amount due on the mortgage.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Persuasion (Miss E. K. C.)—We like this word because it involves the bringing about of a change of attitude by gentleness. This is not suggested by "conviction," for example. "Conviction" is derived from the Latin *convincere*, "to overcome by proof," compounded of *cum*, "with, thoroughly," and *vincere*, "to conquer." "Persuasion," on the other hand, comes to us from a combination of the Latin *per*, "through, thoroughly," and *suadere*, "to advise." (*Suadere* gets its note of gentleness from its alliance with the root *suavis*, "sweet." Compare our word "suave.")

"Conviction," then, is a conquering with facts. "Persuasion" is a soft and agreeable presentation resulting in a willing acceptance.

Gratifying (Miss E. K. C.)—The correspondent writes:

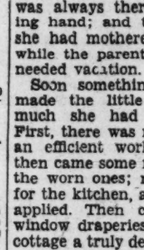
> Am I correct in assuming that the word "gratifying" carries an implication of gratitude? I like to think that the little glow of satisfaction this word gives me is due to this.

"Gratify" and "gratitude" have the same root, the Latin *gratus*, "pleasing, grateful." This root was expanded into *gratitudo*, "thankfulness" (whence we derived our "gratitude"), and was linked with *facere*, "to make," to make *gratificari*, "to make pleasing" (whence our "gratify").

We should say, then, that "this is gratifying to us" and "this gives us cause for gratitude" express the same general thought.

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP



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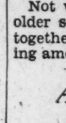

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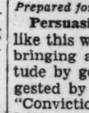

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The Children's Corner

Jack and Geordie, Newsboys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TOMMY'S cousin, Johnny, had come to visit him. The boys scampered upstairs at bedtime, followed by the collie who seemed eager to be in on all the fun. Johnny's eyes danced with pleasure when Tommy told him he might choose the patch from the silk quilt that night. Johnny dearly loved a bedtime story, but as he wanted a story about boys, Tommy's mother helped him find the patch this time—a piece of silk from a boy's necktie. Two little heads snuggled down on the pillows as Mother began the following story:

Jack and Geordie were brothers who had evening paper routes. The boys were so anxious to help their mother that they rarely ever had to be reminded when it was time for them to go down town to get their papers. They hoped to have enough money some day to buy bicycles for themselves, but they did not complain about the long distances to be traveled on foot each night before their routes were covered.

People were very kind to the little boys who were so faithful in bringing their newspapers week in and week out, summer and winter. Both tried to please their customers and always asked new ones just where they would like to have their papers left.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Two Little Heads Snuggled Down on the Pillows as Mother Began the Story.

"My dad likes to have ours left under the doormat, so it can't blow away," interrupted Johnny.

"Oh, but if you had a collie, he could get the paper every night and bring it in just as my dog does," Tommy told his cousin.

One afternoon as the boys were going for their papers, they stopped to look at a very thin horse hitched to a big wagon in front of a store. Just then the owner of the horse came out of the store. He looked at the horse, then at the boys.

"Boys, you want to buy a horse?" he asked.

"Oh, no," Jack said. But Geordie asked, "How much?"

"Five dollars," the man quickly replied.

"Wait here!" Geordie shouted as he dashed down the street. Soon he returned with $5, almost a year's savings toward his bicycle. The horse was unharnessed and Geordie thought the poor creature looked better at once.

Geordie led his horse away to their meadow and left him there. Sunshine, rest and green grass soon did wonders for the overworked animal. Before the summer was gone, the horse had grown fat and Geordie's daily brushing made his coat shine. One day a farmer stopped by the meadow and asked Geordie if the horse was for sale.

"Yes, he is," Geordie said, "if I can find a good home for him."

Geordie let the farmer set his price for the horse, which was $85. Such a happy boy as he was! And the next day, Geordie and Jack delivered their papers on shining new bicycles. They still had some money left for their mother, and to buy themselves new neckties—and Geordie's was the necktie that finally found its way into Tommy's bedtime quilt.

In Lighter Vein

Just a Husband

"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding," explained a lady to an applicant for a post in the household.

"You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a servant!" said the seeker for work.—*Whitely Seaside Chronicle.*

The Type

"Is Mrs. Gadder much of a talker?"

"Not brilliant, but tireless. She's what I call a 'first and third person talker.'"

"What do you mean by that?"

"Her talk is mostly made up of 'I said' and 'she said.'"—*Pathfinder.*

Economy in Music

"You have only one needle and one record for your phonograph."

"Yes; you see, as they both wear down the tune changes."

Explained

"How did you learn to walk the tight rope? Just pick it up yourself?"

"Oh, no. It has to be taut."—*El Paso World News.*

A Small Portion

Little Jimmie: "Say, mother, how much am I worth?"

Mother: "Why, you're worth a million dollars to me, Jimmie."

Jimmie: "Can't you advance me a dime on it, mother?"—*Pathfinder.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: You aren't really a celebrity until you quit answering letters that don't inclose stamps.

Boston Herald: Any experienced wife will tell you that managing the dollar isn't the real problem. It's managing the man who's got it.

Humorist: There is no truth in the rumor that certain roads are to be fitted with zipp-fasteners, to facilitate frequent openings by the local authorities.

Arkansas Gazette: Milwaukee music teacher advises singing in the bathtub to develop resonance, projection, and volume of the voice. Development of popularity, however, is something else again.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Colorado's moving mountain is said to be quickening its pace. Must be trying to catch up on Mohamet.

Punch: In San Francisco a man paid $600 for an hour's conversation on the telephone with his wife in New York. This works out at the rate of $10 for every minute he listened.

The Christian Science Monitor's

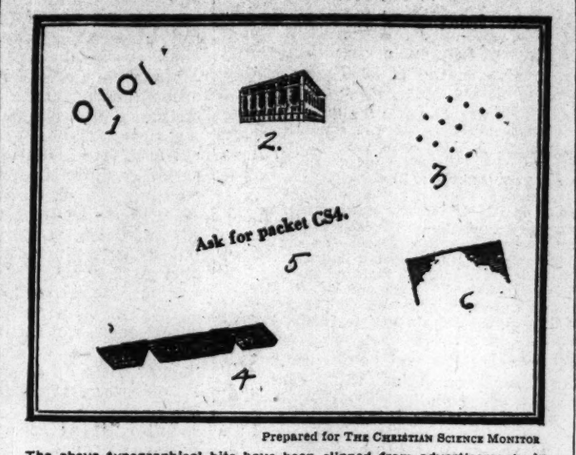
Quotation for Today

A TRUE friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldly, takes all patiently, defends courageously, and continues a friend unchangeably.

—WILLIAM PENN

Ad-O-Grams

No. 21



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 21." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Ad-O-Grams No. 13

Published: April 14

Answers

1. Switzerland.
2. Watson Sterling Line.
3. Wright's Silver Cream.
4. Hotel Lenox, St. Louis.
5. Kre-Mel Dessert.
6. Packard.
7. Cocomalt.

Winners

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Mrs. W. G. Spencer, Fairhaven, Mass.
I. J. Louis, New York City.
Miss L. M. Whiting, Hanover, Mass.
W. H. Steese, New York City.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. O. L. Rogers, Hamden, Conn.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Mrs. C. R. Buehl, Buffalo.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. E. B. Hartwell, Boston.
Mrs. M. W. Sawyer, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. L. Phillips, Meriden, Conn.
C. J. Hakin, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Scull, Baltimore, Md.
T. A. McClennan, Boston.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
Miss M. C. Clark, Sewaren, N. J.
Mrs. E. A. Bendall, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. P. W. Sharp, Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.
L. May, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. E. Hendrick, Nyack, N. Y.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
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M. D. Norris, W. Haven, Conn.
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H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
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Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
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A. Goldman, Chicago.
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Mrs. O. L. Templeton, Aberdeen, S. D.
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B. S. Ewer, Chicago.
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G. C. Sleight, Cincinnati.
Mrs. E. N. Hossman, Kansas City, Mo.
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Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
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Miss Isabel Bayston, Howden, Eng.
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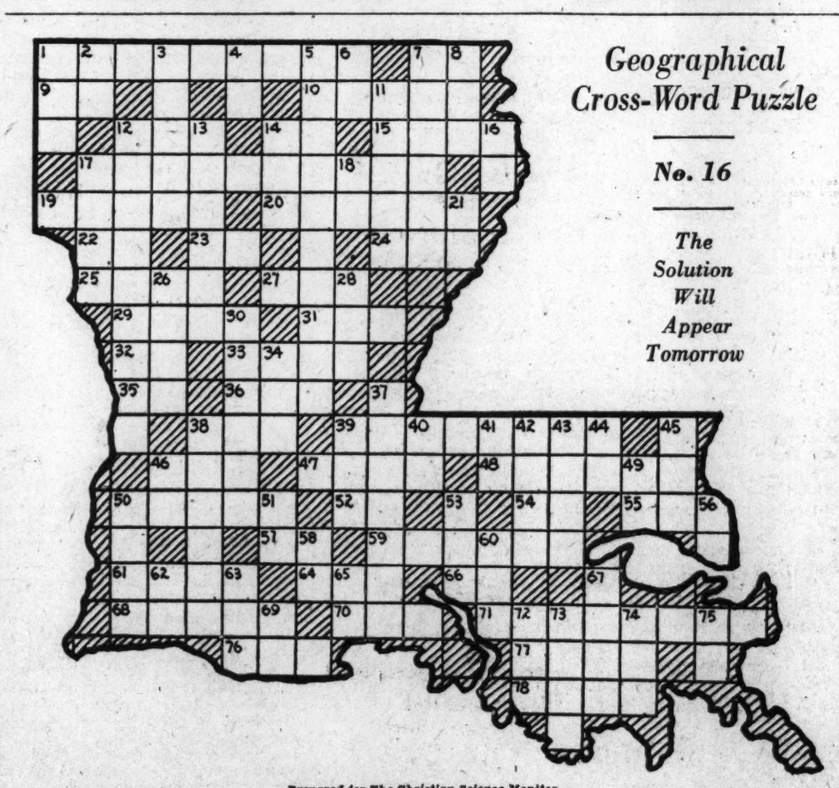
Mrs. B. Dinnage, Horsham, Eng.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 16

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Name of this State.
7—Abbreviation of another southern state.
9—Printer's measure.
10—Composition.
12—Nickname for "MacNeil."
14—Exclamation of disappointment.
15—Posterior pigmented layer of the iris.
17—Capital of this State.
18—Close fitting cap.
20—Experiments.
22—After B. C.
23—Toward.
24—Royal Scottish Academy.
25—Queen of Carthage.
27—Affirmative (slang).
29—These are used to remove seeds from a product of this State.
31—Atmosphere.
32—Stevenson's first two initials.
33—Adult pullets.
35—Albert.
36—Railways (ab.).
38—Companion of the (Order of the) Indian Empire.
39—Flower of the State.
46—Prepare for war.
47—Spanish metallic unit.
48—These keep the "Father of Waters" from overflowing.
50—Past tense of sleep.
51—A continent (ab.).
54—Father.
55—Spring.
57—Maiden loved by Zeus.
59—Important product of this State (annual cut being about 2,000,000,000 b. f.).
61—Rich soil prevalent in this State, owing to frequent river overflows.
64—Nothing.
66—Diphthong.
69—Ooze.
70—Boundary state (ab.).
71—Monarch for whom State was named (last three letters stand for "14").
76—The sun.
77—Ticklish sensation.
78—Dregs.

Down

1—Lower limb.
2—Upon.
3—Incensed.
4—Pronoun.
5—State's largest city (pop. 455,792).
6—Like.
7—Mallet of a presiding officer (plural).
8—Nautical for "yes."
11—This industry represents an investment of $200,000,000 in this State, with an annual production from 220,000 acres.
13—Noted spring festival in State's chief city.
13—This product is raised on 1,900,000 acres in this State.
14—Skill.
16—Part of the verb "to be."
17—Small globular adornment.
18—Ut infra (ab.).
21—South America.
26—A herb used in preserving pickles.
28—belonging to him.
30—This water animal is caught in abundance in this State.
34—Organ of sight.
37—First European to see the State.
38—Nickname of this State.
39—More than one man.
40—Depart.
41—Old Latin.
42—Dialectical variant of "leap."
43—Man's name (Swedish).
44—Same as "St across."
45—Venomous snake.
46—Alfred.
49—Plural ending.
50—Dialectical variant of "sauce."
51—Note of the scale.
53—Girl's name.
56—Bachelor of arts.
58—Upon.
60—A god of Babylonian Mythology.
62—Id est (ab.).
63—Townships (ab.).
65—The one who chases in the game of tag.
67—State raises about 17,000,000 bushels of this product.
69—Thus.
73—State ranks fifth in production of this.
73—Shoshonean Indians.
74—Societatis Historiae Socius (ab.).
75—Part of verb "to be."

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 82, 132, 159, 203, 223, 232, 344

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF THE extensive work of Sir Henry Walford Davies, whose compositions have yielded nine melodies for the revised Christian Science Hymnal, a few lines can hardly give an adequate idea. He is accomplishing great things for music in England, through his power of putting himself into sympathy with every kind of musical audience.

Since 1919 he has been director and chairman of the Council of Music in the University of Wales. From 1898 to 1923 he was organist and choir director of the famous Temple Church, where he succeeded Dr. Hopkins. He was for five years organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where he had started his career as chorister under Sir Walter Parratt. His work in radiocasting lectures and courses in music is now extending his long educational influence.

The special opportunities offered by the Temple Church gave Davies conditions that exactly suited his liberal sense of music. He was thus able to develop church music free from purely ecclesiastical traditions. Organist there for 25 years, he established a widely eclectic repertoire, to which he himself contributed music of great value and beauty.

In 1909 he supervised the rebuilding of the organ, which recalls, in the story of the Temple Church, an episode which in its day (1684) excited great interest. It was known as the Battle of the Organs. The Benchers, or governing members of the Inns of Court, in the grounds of which the Temple Church stands, were set upon having the best organ in London. The competition lay between two organ builders, Smith and Harris. The debate lasted for nearly a year. Drs. Blow and Purcell exploited Father Smith's organ, and Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, played on the Harris organ. No decision was reached and so the redoubtable Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys took this matter, like so many others, into his own hands and decided on Smith's organ. This shows how deeply interested the members of the Inns of Court were in their music, an interest that continues to the present.

The exquisite melody applied to "O little town of Bethlehem" at No. 223, is one of the most characteristic and beloved of the composer's songs. The melody of No. 159, Pentatone, is so named because it uses the old five tone scale, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6. The black keys of the piano give this scale, when the group of three black keys is played first. The seventh appears in the music only as a passing note. The author of the words, "It came upon the midnight clear," one of the favorite hymns, was a Unitarian minister of Massachusetts, Edmund H. Sears (1810-1876).

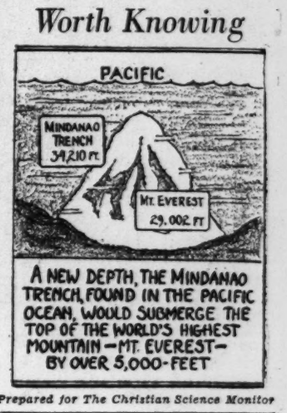
The music of No. 82 illustrates the composer's gift for reaching the hearts of all the people, in a rousing tune, suiting the vigorous words, "God is working His purpose out." The poet, Arthur Ainger (1841-1919) was an assistant master at Eton when the hymn appeared.

The poet of No. 344 is Bishop George Washington Doane (1799-1859), called as rector to Trinity, Boston, in 1828, and afterward made Bishop of New Jersey. He is called one of the great prelates of his time. This poem appeared in his "Songs by the Way." Julian says that it ranks, both in America and in England, with the most popular of the great English hymns.

No. 232 is a beautiful melody, admirably interpreted by the words, which are by a Christian Scientist. The words of No. 132 are by Miss L. T. Caswell, and appeared in "Prayers and Hymns for Church and Home," Boston, 1867.

The tune, Firmament, No. 203, is a notable example of the clean-cut form of the composer's melody, with repetitions, and with the progression of tonal figures in the first two lines of page two, and the climax note echoed an octave lower. Here is varied interest and firm-knit unity. The clear, strong words are by a Christian Scientist.

Worth Knowing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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

A Roving Ambassador

THE evident success of Mr. Norman H. Davis, who proceeds from capital to capital in Europe, first exchanging views with the French Premier, then with the German Chancellor, again with the British Prime Minister, and afterward with the Duce, and always ready to proceed to Geneva where foreign ministers forgather, is such that there is some cause for wonder that the post of roving representative was not created long ago by every country.

The functions of a roving representative are not to be confounded with those of a resident ambassador. There is no duplication. The ambassador on the spot, specially attached to a particular country, has many routine duties to perform. It is his business to maintain constant contacts. Despite the traveling propensities of prime ministers and foreign ministers, they cannot displace the ambassadors. After all, their conversations are occasional, and their visits are short and far between. There is need of permanent and fixed ambassadors as much as ever.

Yet such an ambassador, by the very qualities which make him useful, must concern himself merely with the viewpoints of his own country and the country to which he is accredited. Usually he cannot acquaint himself specially and take into account the varying and often contradictory viewpoints of other countries. The more he concentrates, the better he is as ambassador. He must not overlap his colleagues. He must present clear reports, leaving it to the home office to collate these with the reports of others.

Now it is obvious that though this work is invaluable, something more is needed in these days of interdependence. There should be someone whose job it is to gather up the threads and weave them into pattern; someone who is always available for special missions, who can interview minister after minister, who can act as a go-between, who can interpret authoritatively the wishes and opinions of his director of foreign policy, and who can likewise interpret authoritatively the wishes and opinions of the principal chancelleries. Working in conjunction with the resident ambassadors, the roving representative supplies, as the advertisements have it, a long-felt want.

It would seem desirable that the initiative taken by the United States should be followed by other countries. Indeed, though prime ministers and foreign ministers should undoubtedly be prepared to visit various capitals whenever their presence is required—and the conversations at Washington furnish a good example of the utility of such excursions—it is rightly argued that their real place is at home. Their voyages, it is argued, would gain in importance were they rarer and more decisive. In the meantime, they should have a representative of high rank whose movements would, if necessary, be more discreetly made. He might well be looked upon not as a roving ambassador, but rather as the traveling foreign minister.

His rank is of importance. It should be made clear that he can speak firmly in the name of his Government. Yet it should also be made clear that he enjoys a certain initiative, and is not bound by rigid instructions, since he is an adviser as much as he is a messenger. Again, he would have an advantage if it were understood that, apart from his official rôle, he has also an unofficial rôle, and in that capacity can he give and encourage confidences.

Altogether, the idea of a direct representative, highly qualified and highly placed, whose activities shall not be confined to one capital, but shall embrace a whole continent, is so good that it is impossible for Mr. Norman H. Davis to be the first and last of his kind.

A Blot on Business

BECAUSE they felt the sidewalks of New York were too dangerous for comfort, three men recently chose to remain in jail, although bail for their release was proffered.

Later a fourth presented himself for voluntary incarceration. The quartet requested that bail be set so high as to foil any effort to pry them from behind the bars. Their request was granted, the total bail amounting to the fantastic sum of $1,050,000.

This is not an E. Phillips Oppenheim plot or the scenario outline of a Hollywood film. Indeed, such fiction fades before these matter-of-fact proceedings enacted in the Bronx County Court. The self-elected prisoners had broken no law. Partners in a poultry business in Washington Market, New York City, they were material witnesses called to testify in what District Attorney Foley described as "a powerful and sinister" racketeer monopoly of an industry.

At this point the plot thickened. Seven alleged gangsters arrested in the act of destroying the poultry partners' business premises were out on low bail and, according to the district attorney, it was believed that the bail mysteriously proffered for the release of the witnesses came from the very same source as that put up for the defendants. Both he and the four witnesses felt that jail was safer for the witnesses.

It is "big" business, this grim extortion racket imposed on the poultry industry of New York City—worth, it is declared, $50,000 a week to the "trust" preying upon a legitimate business. The witnesses were probably only too correct in fearing that the thugs that operate it would stop at nothing to prevent their telling what they knew.

Sinister and powerful as this and similar rackets may be, they can be wiped out. They are a dark blot on the American economic escutcheon, a disgrace to civilization, the chain and ball on a so-called free people. But when taxpaying merchants complain, let them ask themselves if they are doing their part. Too often witnesses, fearful of the cowardly vengeance of racketeering gangsters, refuse to testify. Their timidity is understandable, but it is antisocial and such an attitude encourages the malefactor while it discourages the police, rendered helpless through lack of evidence.

The emphatic pledge of the security of witnesses made by Commissioner James S. Bolan, New York City, should strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees. Speaking on Sunday to a gathering of 3800 men of the police department, he said:

> We must give all our efforts to the fight against crime, but society must uphold and stand behind those who protect. . . . We must have the wholehearted support of every law-abiding citizen of our city if we are to be successful in our efforts to curb crime.
>
> Particularly do I refer to those citizens who may be threatened or intimidated in the lawful pursuit of their business by the so-called racketeering element. Without their help we labor under a handicap. . . . The decent citizen has nothing to fear. All that is necessary for him to do is to come and lay the facts before us, and the entire resources of the department, if necessary, will be used to safeguard his life and property.

Given such resolution and coöperation, the sordid, miserable traffic of the organized racketeer must disappear.

Houses and Hopes

REAL estate in Littletown has been in the doldrums for quite some time. On Cedar Street alone four houses with "For Sale" signs stand forlornly amid unkempt lawns. Residents along Cedar Street have been accepting the depressing evidence of those four dwellings for two years. The houses have stood there, unwanted, uncared for, with the Littletown National Bank quoting a low price on two of them in order to liquidate its investment, and owners of the other two willing to take a heavy monetary loss in order to get rid of the load of interest and taxes.

Yet, strangely enough, farther down Cedar Street, in the house next to the bus line, Jim Morton has given up three rooms to his married son, whose lowered income has kept him from setting up the home he greatly desires. Farther up the street there is another house occupied by two families who have joined to help eke out reduced earnings. Former occupants of three of the houses are now living in small apartments in the city.

This is the answer to the problem of Cedar Street. On the surface the "For Sale" signs would seem to argue that the town is overbuilt, that America has too many houses. But exactly the opposite is true. In fact, Mr. James S. Taylor, chief of the division of building and housing of the United States Department of Commerce, speaking before the National Conference on the Renewal of Home Building, said that there is today an actual shortage of 500,000 homes in the United States.

The problem of the four empty houses on Cedar Street thus takes on a different aspect. Jim Morton's son is beginning to lay his plans for a home as business turns upward. The two families farther up the street will not continue to occupy one house once incomes approach normal. The three families who moved into city apartments will, figuratively speaking, be back to Cedar Street when the upturn of industry assumes more prosperous dimensions.

One of the houses, by the way, is an old one. It must have extensive repairs and alterations, else it will be but a matter of a few years before it will come down to make way for a more modern structure.

The construction of the two or three houses that should have been built on Cedar Street during the last two or three years has been but postponed. They will be built in the near future. Add to this the refurbishing and renewing of four old ones and anyone can see what the far-sighted ones have known for some time, that with any improvement in other lines a definite upward swing in building activities will be on the way.

Holidays for Wives

THE world has always leaned toward a dramatization of its problems. Humanity likes to set up lay figures to represent some class or section to which its attention has been drawn. So we have the man with the hoe, the man in the street, the unknown soldier and, more lately, the forgotten man.

All of these figures have paraded across the stage of public notice on occasion, sometimes in an attempt to arouse public sentiment, to draw notice to existing inequalities, as the man with the hoe was used to call attention to the great mass of inarticulate labor. So in the last presidential campaign we had the forgotten man to typify the multitude of humble sufferers who bore the heaviest burdens and suffered the sharpest pangs in the war against depression.

It has remained for Sweden to call attention to a group that is wider than any yet covered by a lay figure; a group that stands behind all the four mentioned above, that has suffered the stress of all these classes without any of the publicity they have been accorded. There has been a word of tribute now and then, but for the most part a wide and deep silence.

The General Swedish Electric Company on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary announces that it has set aside a fund of $100,000 to provide vacations for the wives of small salaried employees of the company.

In taking this step the Swedish concern decided that those who work behind the scenes, benefiting the company indirectly by looking after the men, were most in need of consideration. It was found that wives seldom had time for a complete rest.

Someone should outline a figure to represent the woman behind the factory whistle, whose work begins long before the workers take their places at machine or bench, and continues long after spindle and lathe are silent; whose work year runs into 365 days, who is the first one to feel the pinch when work fails, and the last one to benefit by a pick-up. Should such a figure be drawn in its proper scale, it would perhaps make pygmies of the four already mentioned.

Getting the Whip Hand of Money

MONEY, Webster picturesquely tells us, is, in part, "anything customarily used as a medium of exchange and measure of value, as sheep, wampum, copper rings, quills of salt or of gold dust, shovel blades, etc." The Oxford Dictionary adds the prosaic information that money is "current coin: metal stamped in pieces of portable form as a medium of exchange and measure of value . . . applied occasionally, by extension, to any objects, or any material, serving the same purposes as coin."

Money has been much under fire of late. As a medium of exchange it appears to be on strike, or at the least, playing ca' canny. As a measure of value it is this today and that tomorrow. Its circulation is sluggish; it hides its seriously diminished head in bank vaults and balances, in irredeemable securities and refuses to come out, coax men never so coaxingly. Not infrequently, it vanishes in a night—dissipated forever whether as a medium of exchange or a measure of value. In brief, money has got out of hand.

What is to be done about it? Ought we to throw—can we throw—money on the dump heap and adopt the technocratic "erg" or "joule" instead? Or ought we to put money in its place as servant instead of master? And if so, how?

In so far as an erg, or even a joule, is a measure of value, it remains—money. While we have anything to exchange, we have to have a medium of exchange—again, money. The barter establishments dotted about the United States may do without visible money, but the idea remains. It is even the very basis of the transaction. And it is paradoxically true that at the precise moment money has taken the bit between its teeth and bolted, there are more goods to be exchanged, and therefore a greater need for a reliable medium of exchange, than ever before in the known history of the world.

The trouble in fact is not money, it is man's method of managing money. The world—indeed, nearly every individual in the world—is afraid of what money, or the lack of it, can do to him. The first thing, then, is to get rid of the fear. And having got the whip hand—it will be a new experience for him—man must then fasten a new set of reins and reharness the runaway to its proper business of turning the wheels of prosperity. Obviously, it can be done. It may involve a drastic overhauling of existing monetary systems. It may mean revising our ideas of the way money is put into circulation. There may have to be new methods of bookkeeping, even of banking, so as to enable the impotently eager consumer to consume.

All these are matters for the monetary expert. The job of the man in the street, the citizen, the voter, is to make crystal clear the goal he intends should be reached. He must say unmistakably that money's only legitimate function is to insure that there shall no longer be poverty in the midst of plenty, and that the idle wheels of silent machines shall whir busily to produce the goods of which countless people stand in stark need. The goods are there; the demand is there; only the connecting link is missing. The world looks to the expert, to the financier, in fact, to make the necessary contact.

Rebuilding

AN INSPIRING example of community courage glows in the sky above the blackened ruins of Ellsworth, Maine. Those who took it for granted that the little city would not rebuild upon the wreckage of a fire that wiped out the entire business center, failed to appreciate the fiber of its people.

While firemen played their hose on steaming débris close by, townsman Earl Shorey cleared away charred timbers and prepared to build a new home on the old foundation. This demonstration of individual confidence inspired others. The owner of a business block leveled by the fire put a crew to work clearing away wreckage preparatory to erecting another building. City officials discussed plans for new and even finer civic buildings.

It seems that nothing arouses public sympathy so quickly as a calamity which strikes at the homes of people. But the thousands who are responding so generously to Ellsworth's plight must feel repaid by the inspiring example of homeless people. In face of catastrophe Ellsworth proves that it has something to give in return, which, though less tangible, may be hardly less valuable in these troubled times.

Something of the patience, fortitude and foresight of their pioneering Maine ancestors has aroused an afflicted citizenry to meet this challenge. In deeds which speak louder than mere words, Ellsworth proves that people who will not be defeated cannot be defeated.

Editorial Notes

Aren't teachers a caution? How to keep books, collect wages, build up a savings account, balance the budget, invest the surplus—all these subjects are still being earnestly taught by those Chicago school-teachers who have not been able to collect, save, balance or invest anything since the city ceased paying their salaries eight months ago.

Both those who favor and those who oppose a heavy program in intercollegiate football are said to be satisfied with the stand taken by Dr. James Conant, Harvard's new president; that is, both sides apparently see just what they wish in the statement that his is a "normal, reasonable attitude."

It is all very well for Congress to pretend that inflation is a new subject to it, but anybody who receives those speeches congressmen send out under a frank will have his own definite opinion.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Is It a New Word?—Banks and the Need of the Aged

THE other day, after talking with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, President Roosevelt announced that "we have a new national word, 'got'." He said that he used the word in conversation with Mr. MacDonald, who responded, "Yes, that good old Scotch word 'got' . . . We have got to do it." It might be interesting to discover, if it were possible, why the British Premier described the word as "old Scotch," and why the President thought it was new.

It has fallen, to be sure, into a certain disrepute among purists in America, but the dictionaries give it entire propriety. Webster merely notes it as a past participle of the verb "to get." The Oxford Dictionary defines it as "gained, acquired," and goes on to say "now only with adverb prefixed, as ill-got, well-got." It can also be combined with adverbs, and the dignified Oxford quotes as approving its use "the abundance of easily-got-at material." I remember in Exeter, England, an exceedingly clean little inn which rejoiced in the title of "God Begot House." Probably, however, this is not a contribution to the etymology of the word under discussion.

There has been wide discussion of its origin and rightful use. One of the best appears in Frank Vizetelly's book, "How to Use English," which may be worth quoting here:

> No invidious distinction should be made concerning the use of the word *get* or its past tense *got*. Some purists claim that *got* is frequently redundant; others that it is inelegant but when a word has been sponsored by masters of English, purists must bow to accepted usage. The chief reason for objection to *got* is that it has frequently been used redundantly in such a phrase as "I have *got*," for when one already *has* possession there is no need of *got* except, perhaps, for emphasis. The case for *got* was well presented by Dr. James C. Fernald in "Better Say":
>
> "Louise!" called the mother to the maid. "Why do you cross that child? Let him have what he wants." Then, upon a more piercing scream, "Louise, do you hear me? Let him have it, I say!" "He's *got* it, Ma'am," answered, with perfect propriety, the sorely tried Louise. "It" proved to be a live wasp. *Got* is properly used in the sense of *acquired, procured*, and the like, but improperly used to express mere possession. When one has been seeking to *get* something, we properly say: "He has *got* it." The dog has *got* the rabbit he has been chasing; also, he *has* ears and a tail which he has had no part in *getting*."

Ambrose Bierce, who had a nice sense of the use of English words, makes this contribution, which might inspire thought:

> *Got Married* for *Married*. If this is correct we should say, also, "got dead" for died; one expression is as good as the other.

Perhaps the best thing that may be said about the discovery by President Roosevelt and Ramsay MacDonald of a "new word," is that, after all, it isn't so very new, but that the new understanding of the rightful way in which it may be used is gradually coming into the consciousness of speakers and writers.

I received the other day on a postal card mailed somewhere on the Pacific coast the following message and query:

> Wife and I are over 70. Two years ago we took our money out of bank in gold and "hoarded it." We spend it as we need. We hope it will last us through life. Six months ago the bank failed. Were we not wise? What should we do?

Can there be more than one answer to this question? What might have happened to these two old people had they left their money in the bank, only to have that institution close six months later, as in fact happened to tens of thousands of people in the United States?

The other day, in Detroit, a friend of this writer, standing on a down-town corner, noticed that he was right in front of one of the largest savings banks in the city, which had been closed and had remained closed, notwithstanding the end of the bank holiday. Notice of its suspension of payments, and the fact that it was in the hands of a conservator, was posted on the front door. Through carelessness on the part of the bank officials, or perhaps a grim sense of humor in the mind of the janitor, who may have had his own money locked up there, some of the enticing placards which had been displayed prior to the suspension still hung in the window. They read in this fashion:

> Provide For Your Old Age and Deposit Your Money Where It Will Be Safe.
>
> Let People Handle Your Savings Who Know How to Invest Them.
>
> It's What You Save That Makes You Rich.

Perhaps there could be no better cartoon illustrative of the miserable failure of so many of those who sought to conserve the savings of the people than a photograph of this bank large enough to show these posters.

So far as my friends on the Pacific coast are concerned, I don't think they profited anything by getting their money in gold, and I wish that instead of having to spend it as they go along, there was some absolutely safe investment which would bring them in a reasonable interest. But, as has been pointed out in this column more than once, that investment is not now available to the multitude.

As I Knew Them—Sir Archibald Colquhoun

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

AMONG my intimate friends in the 80's was the adventurous and gifted explorer of the southwestern regions of China, Charles Wahab. There are men to whom existence seems to give, with lavish generosity, all things desirable, save, perhaps, the one boon they desire. Such a man was my friend, Charles Wahab. At the portals of success Fame waited to set her laurels upon his brows, but the shadow of a great grief interposed, and he sought forgetfulness in the dangerous task of discovering a road for commerce through the untrodden wilds of Yunnan.

To carry out that purpose he quitted England and went to Hong Kong, and from thence to Peking. There he met Sir Archibald Ross Colquhoun, a wanderer like himself. Both men were already familiar with much of the interior of China; both were conversant with the dialects spoken in the provinces; both were experienced in customs and ceremonials practiced by the natives. Disguising themselves as Chinese merchants, they journeyed southward and then into the uncharted mazes of the Yunnan Mountains.

After many escapes by field and flood, encounters with bandits, climbing of snowy passes, surmounting wind-blown steppes, hunger and hardship, the two comrades reached at length the then unknown borders of northern Burma. There Charles Wahab, worn by privations, passed on, leaving for his monument a road blazed for traders through the Yunnan ranges to Burma.

Colquhoun, still garbed as a merchant of Cathay, made his way through the Shan States, and eventually emerged at Mandalay, where Theebaw held savage sway over the extensive territory now known as Upper Burma, at that time forbidden to all strangers. Colquhoun found that nearly the only men in the land whose occupation had not been taken from them were Theebaw's executioners. The streets were overgrown with grasses, for few dared to use them. The merchants starved; the peasants cowered; the jungle crept across the farms.

Too ragged and travel-stained to attract such attention as might give monetary interest to some overworked executioner, Colquhoun reached Rangoon in safety. From Rangoon he wrote me a brief account of his discoveries, and on his arrival in London he visited me and our mutual friend, Edward Wahab, the brother of his former companion. My father introduced Colquhoun to Lord Randolph Churchill, then Secretary of State for India. To Churchill the explorer of the Shan States related his experiences, and urged his consideration of the miseries of the natives under the sanguinary sway of Theebaw, and the dangerous situation of all the British who dwelt in Lower Burma. Official protests were dispatched to Theebaw and the London Daily Telegraph gave that newspaper's influential support to the explorer's views, and to Churchill's policy of annexation.

Theebaw's answer to the representations of Great Britain was a threat to massacre the British at Rangoon, and to throw their bodies into the sea. An ultimatum was accordingly delivered by Great Britain on October 22, 1885. The terms were refused and the Burmese war resulted. In three weeks Mandalay had fallen, Upper Burma had been added to the dominions of the Indian Government, Theebaw had become a prisoner in an Indian palace, and the ballads of England had been enriched by Kipling's "On the Road to Mandalay."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Two Critical Moments for America"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an interested reader and admirer of your paper, may I join issue upon two of the statements in "Watching the World Go By" in a recent Monitor? I have long noticed that, although published in the United States, you show a fairness and impartiality in international matters which is very pleasing. I hope that I do not, therefore, appear unduly critical when I say that in the article to which I refer above, the "Two Critical Moments for America" are not regarded with your usual broad spirit.

The two moments are the appearance of the French fleet under de Grasse in 1781, which, by leading to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, paved the way to the independence of the United States, and, secondly, the construction of the Monitor which prevented the victory of your Confederate states. Now, I submit that the assumption that these two events were direct manifestations of a divine Power as appears to be suggested is one not necessarily warranted.

I shall, for instance, comment upon the first. In that very year of 1781, it was stated upon good authority that "the American levies in the King's service are more in number than the whole of the enlisted troops in the service of the Congress." It is now almost forgotten that a great number of the inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies did not desire to change their allegiance, and had their cause been successful, the British Empire and the United States today would, in all probability, be one community and would have been for many years, and now remain, such a great force for peace in the whole earth that many of the deplorable conflicts and tragedies of the world during the last 150 years could not have taken place. The division of nationality was a weakness from which the world has not recovered, and it is at least arguable that the appearance of de Grasse's fleet that day in 1781 was not for the ultimate good of your country, my country, or the world.

The second case is, I admit, more in doubt. Whatever the result of your Civil war, slavery could not long have existed, but the separation of the United States into two separate and possibly hostile nations would have been deplorable. I only instance it because it seems to me that your contributor cannot have it both ways. If it were good that the Confederate States should not tear themselves away from the Union, why was it good that the Thirteen States should tear themselves away from the mother country?

I trust you will excuse my trespassing upon your time—and possibly space. I assure you that I write in no spirit of hostility, but only as one who wishes you well.

GEORGE C. FOSTER,
London, Eng. Member of the Society of Authors.

[The writer of the article declines to be impaled on either horn of the dilemma thus courteously posed. There are English historians of standing who claim that English liberties were advanced and safeguarded by the rebellion of the colonies against the exactions of Lord North. Perhaps Europe might have profited had America remained under British control, but let us not forget that the American people were saved for 150 years from participation in the quarrels and the wars in which Great Britain was from time to time embroiled. The United States at least profited by the independence it so hardly won. Moreover, is there a precise parallel between independence sought by a people governed as colonies with 3000 miles of water separating them from the controlling government and independence sought by states in the union or confederation whose boundaries were contiguous all the way across the continent?—W. J. A.]

No Alkaline Salts in Limestone

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor is a report of the address made before the American Chemical Society meeting in Washington on the subject of synthetic "imitation" stone.

In this article this statement is made, "The new material Professor Shreve guaranteed will not develop the unsightly white sometimes appearing on brick or the discoloration that comes to limestone because of the alkaline salts they contain."

This statement is not correct, because there are no alkaline salts in limestone.

Frequently an efflorescence appears on limestone, but this is due to the alkaline salts in the mortar or in the backing which the presence of moisture in the wall brings to the surface.

This situation need not occur if the architect and contractor are careful, because there is nothing in the limestone itself which produces this effect. It all comes from materials used in connection with the limestone.

B. M. PETTIT,
Bedford, Ind. Vice-President, Indiana Limestone Co.